MAY 11, 1769. THE NUMBER 938.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

ATTICUS, N° 3.

Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem. ——— HOR.

IT is of the utmost consequence, in our present difficulties, especially to avoid rashness and despair. Violent counsels have seldom been productive of good, either in private or publick affairs; despondence is the proper companion of guilt, but not of innocence, and would be even more fatal than violence itself.

As no measures should be attempted until their justice, practicability, and efficacy, have been duly weighed, so they should be executed with unanimity and resolution worthy their importance.

It is the opinion of the best judges that the trade of Great Britain with other nations has been for some years upon the decline; that our merchants are undersold at foreign markets is a general complaint, and a natural consequence of the luxury diffused through all ranks of people, whereby the price of labour and manufactures is raised above the value in other countries. The Spanish trade, once so lucrative, is, by the conduct of our own Ministry, and the family compact of the House of Bourbon, almost reduced to nothing. The trade with Portugal is lessening every year. The balance of trade with France has long been against them, and but for the article of tobacco would be immensely so. Numberless instances of the same sort might be given; yet, under all these disadvantages, it is acknowledged that, upon the whole, the wealth, the trade, the shipping, and the maritime power of Great Britain, have increased beyond the idea of former times.

This she owes to the American colonies: They have made her ample amends for the decay of all her other commerce; here is her grand market for all her various manufactures, and hence is she principally supplied with gross materials.

This is the only trade in which she cannot be rivalled, and which nothing but her own tyranny and folly can ever deprive her of. Had she suffered her American subjects to continue in the enjoyment of a mild and equitable government, and given proper encouragement to our trade, the benefits she derives from us would have been continually increasing, as all our gain would have centered in Great Britain, in return for her manufactures; but since a contrary and unaccountable system of politicks has been adopted, and we are not allowed to purchase the manufactures of our mother country unless loaded with taxes to raise a revenue from us without our consent, since all our complaints have been disregarded, and nothing but a total deprivation of our liberty, and entailing slavery upon us and our posterity, can satiate the malice of our cruel enemies, is it not high time to endeavour to convince the inhabitants of Great Britain that our enemies are equally theirs, and by refusing to take their manufactures, and withholding from them our commodities, until our grievances are redressed, demonstrate to them that we cannot be wounded but through their sides?

These are the proper means to use upon the present interesting occasion. These are the arms with which God and nature have furnished us for our defence, a prudent and resolute exertion of which will soon obtain what has been refused to our most ardent supplications.

Some persons may think such a plan impracticable in the tobacco colonies: First, because most of our merchants, being only factors, cannot enter into an association for restraining their imports without the consent of their principals; and secondly, because much we have to fear from manufactures of our own that we shall still be under a necessity of importing them from Great Britain. To the first it may be answered, that we will, in justice to these Gentlemen and their owners, acquaint them with our intentions, leaving it entirely to themselves to import just what they shall think proper; we will not attempt to stop them under any restrictions, or use any manner of violence: We will only cease to import any but certain enumerated goods ourselves, and refuse to purchase them of others who do import them after a limited time.

The second objection is indeed a more weighty one; it is acknowledged that there are some articles which we must still import, but far the greater part we can do without. The necessaries of life lie within a narrow compass, and many of these our own country will supply. The little luxuries and conveniencies of life we may cheerfully part with, when we reflect that we are thereby securing the liberty and happiness of our posterity.

We have certainly no occasion to send to Great Britain for any thing that we eat or drink: Finery from thence of all denominations may be rejected, and most sorts of household furniture; we may confine ourselves to the cheapest kind of goods, to linens and woollens, &c. not exceeding a certain price.

A man may be as warm in a coat that costs but ten shillings as in one that cost ten pounds. Habit and custom will reconcile us to many things that are irksome at first, and soon make that reputable which was before thought mean and scandalous. Let the principal Gentlemen but set the example, and they will be quickly followed by the bulk of the people.

What will not the love of liberty inspire!

This measure, which has been so often recommended, and is now only repeated, has this peculiar advantage that it cannot easily be counteracted: No ministerial mandates, nor circular letters, no instructions to Governours, nor orders to Generals, can oblige us to buy goods which we do not choose to buy.

If we were to desist purchasing slaves, and making tobacco, we should have a number of spare hands to employ in manufactures, and other improvements: Every private family would soon be able to make whatever they wanted for their own use. Many of the manufacturers of Great Britain, finding no longer the usual encouragement at home, would remove hither for employment; a general spirit of frugality and industry would prevail, and our difficulties daily decrease. It would moreover be attended with another happy effect: It would convince the British government that the revenue must lose fifty times more by the late iniquitous ministerial projects than can ever be raised in America, even if the nation was to incur no extraordinary expense by attempting to carry them into execution.

Our fellow subjects in Great Britain would no longer be imposed upon by that popular (but fallacious) argument, that their own burthens will be lessened in proportion as ours are increased. Their own interest would quickly awaken their attention: They would see, they would feel, the oppressions we groan under, and exert themselves effectually on our behalf; a candid and a thorough examination would be brought on, and the conduct of the Ministry exposed in its proper light.

Our complaints would be heard, our just demands granted, and the mutual confidence and harmony which is so much the interest both of Great Britain and America would be happily restored.

ATTICUS.

PETERSBURG, *Feb.* 4.

TUESDAY the 27th of January last their Excellencies the British Ambassadour and Ambassadress gave a grand entertainment and ball, in mask, to the Nobility of the first distinction. Her Imperial Majesty and the Grand Duke were pleased to honour the assembly with their presence, which added greatly to the general satisfaction, and the company parted at four o'clock in the morning.

Feb. 10. The Empress has just created a new council for political and military affairs. Her Imperial Majesty will preside at it herself, and she has appointed seven Noblemen to be members of it. All business, either political or military, is to be under the direction of this council; and all the despatches relative thereto are to be signed by the Empress, who has ordained that all the members of this council shall give their opinion in writing upon every affair that shall come before them.

LISBON, *Feb.* 7. Yesterday, about half after three in the afternoon, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt here; but, happily, it did no mischief.

ROME, *Feb.* 18. The King of the Two Sicilies has despatched a courier to Cardinal Orsini, his Minister Plenipotentiary, with orders to protest against every act of consequence which may be passed in the Conclave before the arrival of such Cardinals as reside in distant countries.

WARSAW, *March* 1. The inhabitants of the Ukraine, Podolia, and other frontier provinces, are flying on all sides; as the Tartars, wherever they enter, massacre persons of all ages, and set fire to the towns and villages.

CASSELL, *March* 2. A report prevails that there has been a new engagement in Corsica, more bloody than that of the 14th last, and that the Corsicans have retaken Barbaggio and Patrimonio from the French.

LONDON, *Feb.* 28.

WE are told that by a letter received last week from the Earl of Bute, by one of his family, his Lordship was last at Naples in tolerable good health, except a slight touch of the rheumatism; that he purposed continuing there until the season came on for drinking the waters of Bareges again (from which he found so much benefit last year) in his way to England.

Yesterday the Duke of Queensberry and Dover gave a grand entertainment to the Dutchess of Douglas, the Hon. Mr. Douglas, her nephew, and a great number of Nobility who espoused their interest on the late long contested affair.

The Douglas estate, lately decreed to the Hon. Archibald Douglas, is said to amount to 17,000 l. per annum.

By the decision of the great cause on Monday last, in favour of Mr. Douglas, that young Gentleman succeeds to the Douglas estate, and to the title of Earl of Angus.

By letters from the banks of the Danube we are informed that one corps of the Russian troops will undertake the siege of Choczim, while their grand army advances towards Moldavia, to attack the Turks in their own country.

The regencies of Genoa, Naples, Parma, and other states of Italy, are employed in concerting means for diminishing the prodigious number of ecclesiasticks in their respective territories.

A letter from Leghorn, February 17th, says: "The English frigat the Æolus is just sailed from this port, with two English merchant ships of the same nation. These three vessels have on board sixty three bullocks, a quantity of biscuits, about 300 chests of fusils and ammunition, gunpowder, and a large sum of money. At their departure they said they were going to Port Mahon; we have no doubt, however, but that the whole is destined for Corsica, being succours sent by some English Gentlemen to General Paoli. We are assured that he hath also received a handsome sum of money from Rome.

"According to the last advices from Corsica, the inhabitants who are subject to the French complain greatly of some new taxes imposed on them; and General Paoli, to avail himself of this circumstance, hath signified to them to unite themselves with the rest of the nation, otherwise their possessions shall be confiscated."

Letters from Leghorn mention that General Paoli had lately discovered two of his own relations to have been engaged in a treasonable correspondence with France.

Letters from Lisbon say that the pastoral letter written by the Bishop of Coimbra has entirely ruined that Prelate, the Holy Tribunal having adjudged him a false and infamous traitor, who has endeavoured to annul the authority of the King, by sowing sedition in the minds of the people, and destroyed the publick repose.

Private letters from Paris mention that the Court had much at heart the election of Cardinal Yorke to the Roman Pontificate.

A letter from Vienna says: By the assiduity of Lord Stormont, the English Ambassadour here, your English politicks may take a more favourable turn than could ever have been expected. Notwithstanding the Dauphin of France is contracted to one of the Archduchesses, yet are we joined with Prussia to recover Loraine and Alsace against that very encroaching and ambitious enemy. Should this country be ever again united to Austria France would soon become a very pitiful power, compared to what she now is. This attack on Alsace will be a most favourable diversion on the part of Great Britain, whether by accident or design. The French, believe me, will find business enough on their hands to defend this country of theirs, even though filled with such fortresses as seem impregnable.

A report is current here that all claims from allies on the continent have been waved, on the plea that the internal divisions in a certain kingdom require all their troops, and the litigious disposition of the anti-ministerial party all their cash. We know not how soon we may want both for ourselves, for that numbers here think the ball of faction is kept from falling in order to evade the claims other countries have upon them for subsidies of men or money.

Extract of a letter from Maestricht, *Feb.* 20.

"The new raised Waldeck regiments, consisting of eight battalions, are expected to march into this garrison next week, and the first week in April all the foreign battalions in the service of the states. Our battalions are now raised to their full complement. The batteries of fort St. Pierre, which you know cover this garrison on one side, are lately put into the best state of defence, and quarters are fitting up within the fort for three battalions.

"A very large quantity of tents, arms, and ammunition, came up the Maese in covered boats from Holland, and were landed in the night. Most of the old buildings of this town are repairing, for the reception of troops; and very considerable quantities of bedding are received here. From these great preparations, we conjecture that an army, and not a reenforcement to the garrison, is expected at Maestricht. For some days past a party of engineers, accompanied by a detachment of artillery men, have been employed in marking out the ground for an encampment upon the plain of La Felt; the village is the centre of the rear. It is said that a camp of 25 battalions, and four regiments of cavalry, will be formed the beginning of the summer, that the Stadholder may, upon the plains of La Felt, review the troops of Holland. This we are desired to believe; but we take the liberty of thinking that the immense quantities of ammunition privately brought into this garrison, the magazines forming within and near this place, with the vast piles of ball and shells upon our ramparts, are not formed for a camp of an inactive nature."

Some letters from the Hague inform us that a treaty is now negotiating between the Court of Petersburg and the States General, the subject of which is at present a profound secret.

March 14. A letter from Bologna says: The new Pope, whoever he may be, will find trouble enough cut out for him. At Venice they have just taken the last step towards a total independence from ecclesiastical power: The Senate has issued a decree by which all church revenues are, without distinction, subjected to the same taxes as the estates of laymen; the first example we have ever had of such an absolute tax being laid on ecclesiasticks in a Catholick country.

Letters from Paris say that the French King has been advised by his physician to go to Bareges, to make use of the water of that place.

It is said her Grace the Dutchess of Northumberland intends setting out for France on Thursday next, to be present at a grand marriage; from thence her Grace proposes to visit the King and Queen of Denmark, at Copenhagen.

On Friday the Russian Ambassadour received some despatches from the Empress, and this morning his Excellency had a long conference with the Earl of Rochfort on the subject of them, which is said to be of great importance.

It is now under consideration, and expected to be determined this day, whether a court of Common Council is to be held for taking the sense of the corporation relative to addressing his Majesty. Several of the Magistrates, it is said, have already given it as their opinion that they know of no necessity for an address, the King being in no danger; and that if the address was on account of the present opposition the parties espousing it were as zealous friends of his Majesty as any of the persons who want the court to be called, and that opposition was not against the King, but against the Ministry.

Friday evening last there was a very numerous meeting of Gentlemen and freeholders of the county of Middlesex, at the Prince of Orange's tavern in Jermyn street, Piccadilly, to support the interest of Mr. Wilkes, when they declared that in case the said Gentleman should be expelled the ninety ninth time they would rechoose him the hundredth.

We are informed that the Gentlemen supporters of the bill of rights have come to a resolution to allow Mr. Wilkes 300 l. per quarter, the first payment of which has been already made to him by the hands of Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. and James Townshend, Esq.

It is said that a greater number of freeholders are expected to appear at Brentford, in favour of Mr. Wilkes, on Thursday next, than at any of his preceding elections.

It is said to be the fixed resolution of Mr. Wilkes's friends to support no other candidate, as they wish to have the grand constitutional question of the electors right to a man of their own choice determined in his case.

The contest is like to become general whether to send instructions to the members of Parliament, or address his Majesty. Mr. Wilkes's friends are for the former, and his Majesty's real friends for the latter.

On Saturday his Majesty's pardon was sent to Newgate for Balfe, capitally convicted of the murder of Mr. Clark.

It is said that since November last a great company hath shipped off upwards of 2500 recruits, and are now raising others to complete their artillery company.

A French East Indiaman, lately arrived at Brest, is said to have brought the news of two English ships (names unknown) richly loaded with china to Europe, being lost near the line; but that most of the crew were taken up by a Dutchman, outward bound.

It was said that if Mr. Wilkes should be this day elected the plan is not to issue another writ for Middlesex, the sessions being now near expiring; but that the association for the Bill of Rights are determined, on the other hand, to try whether the constituents are to choose their own members.

A correspondent from Stamford informs us that some years ago, while the Rector of a parish in that county was gathering his tithes at a farm house, the farmer having eleven children, told him he ought to take the eleventh child, which the clergyman immediately consented to, and brought it up at his own expence; and when the clergyman died he was inducted into the living, which he at this time enjoys, worth, together with the free school, 120 l. per annum.

March 16. We are credibly informed that the long depending diſpute between our Court and the Dutch, relative to the arbitrary ſeizure of a Britiſh ſubject's effects at Surinam, which was revived at his preſent Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne, is now in a fair way of being amicably terminated; and though the accommodation propoſed may be leſs advantageous to the heirs of the deceaſed, yet will it be more conducive to the publick tranquillity, by preventing the diſagreeable conſequences reſulting from letters of reprizal, which otherwiſe would have ſhortly iſſued in their favour.

We are informed that no inſtructions of any kind have been received by either of the repreſentatives in Parliament of the city of Briſtol, from any part of their conſtituents.

A firm and abſolute coalition, it is ſaid, is ſettled between the Grenville and Rockingham parties; ſo that it was hinted, "that the door being now open perſons may enter whenever they pleaſe."

A marriage, which has long been the ſubject of publick converſation, is now declared; and the parties, it is ſaid, are actually forbid Court.

By letters from Paris we learn that the accounts of the deciſion of the Douglas cauſe gives great joy to every ſenſible perſon, even there, that was acquainted with its nature, and many people have taken pretty publick occaſions of demonſtrating their ſatisfaction in the final judgment of the ſupreme court of this nation; and it is added that ſome things will ſoon be made publick that will ſet in a very clear light the whole matter, and fully explain the means and meaſures by which the Douglas cauſe came to be ſo much involved and perplexed.

This morning about thirty ſtrenuous ſupporters of Mr. Wilkes ſet out for Brentford, from the Hoop and Falcon in St. Martin's le Grand, with colours flying, and preceded by a band of muſick, and taking their courſe over London bridge, at the King's Bench priſon paid their compliments to the popular candidate; after which they repaſſed the river at Weſtminſter, and proceeding down Pallmall to St. James's there ſaluted his Majeſty with the tune of *God ſave the King*, which being over they then gave three cheers, and departed in great jollity for Brentford.

This day came on again, at Brentford, the ſecond reelection of a Knight of the Shire for the county of Middleſex. Charles Dingley, Eſq; was the only Gentleman who offered to oppoſe the popular candidate, and this morning's papers publiſhed his firſt addreſs to the freeholders for that purpoſe. He attended accordingly on the Huſtings before the arrival of the ſheriffs, with the view, as was ſuppoſed, of ſtanding the poll; but probably conceiving ſome diſguſt at his reception, he retired ſoon after, leaving the field open to his antagoniſt, who was a third time unanimouſly rechoſen, no perſon preſent thinking proper to propoſe any other candidate. Numbers of electors, in the intereſt of Mr. Wilkes, attended on the occaſion, many of whom had proceeded this morning, in great cavalcade, with muſick playing, and colours flying, through different parts of the city.

A letter from Brentford, *dated this day, one o'clock.*

"At eleven came on here again the election of a repreſentative for this county, in the room of our late expelled member. After the ſheriffs were duly ſworn to return the perſon who appeared to have the majority of legal voters, John Sawbridge, Eſq; member for Hythe, in a very ſpirited and conſtitutional ſpeech, propoſed and recommended John Wilkes, Eſq. He was ſeconded by James Townſhend, Eſq; member for Weſtloe, in Cornwall. The ſheriffs then demanded if there were any other candidates, and mentioned the receipt of a letter from Charles Dingley, Eſq; declaring his intention of offering himſelf. After ſome time, no ſuch perſon appearing, nor any freeholder being to be found either to propoſe or recommend him, the ſheriffs proceeded to take the ſenſe of the freeholders by ſhow of hands, which was unanimouſly in favour of Mr. Wilkes; and after proclamation being three times made, the ſheriffs declared John Wilkes, Eſq; duly elected. The greateſt order and regularity was obſerved during the whole proceeding, and the day being uncommonly fine rendered every thing very agreeable."

Tueſday the Houſe of Commons agreed to the report of the reſolutions of yeſterday, on the ſupply that two hundred thirty eight thouſand five hundred and fifty ſeven pounds be granted for the extra expenſes and other ſervices of his Majeſty's land forces in 1768, and provided for by Parliament.

Laſt Tueſday there was a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the ſupporters of the Bill of Rights at the London tavern in Biſhopſgate ſtreet, when they received the report of the committee appointed to examine into the ſtate of Mr. Wilkes's affairs, and ſet apart 1500 l. to diſcharge the demands of the moſt neceſſitous of that Gentleman's creditors. After dinner 300 l. was ſubſcribed towards ſupporting the cauſe.

Among other matters ſaid to be under the conſideration of a certain Houſe now ſitting is the expunging the creed in the Common Prayer called St. Athanaſius's creed, with ſome other alterations in the church ſervice, and to give farther power to the clergy of the church of Scotland; a meaſure which will doubtleſs be very conciliating, as it will remove what has long been a ſtumbling block to many, and thereby put us, in the opinion of diſſenters of every denomination, ſo many degrees farther from the church of Rome. What the great Archbiſhop Tillotſon's opinion was concerning this very ſame Athanaſian creed is too well known to need repeating here.

The Houſe of Commons ſtill continue ſitting. *A remarkable circumſtance!*

We hear that the Honourable Houſe of Commons will adjourn on Tueſday next for the holidays.

It is alſo ſaid they will meet again on the 1ſt of April, and that the budget will be opened on the third.

Yeſterday his Majeſty Royal regiment of Scots arrived in town from the North, marched through St. James's park for Windſor, Hampton Court, and places adjacent, where they are to be quartered.

March 17. It is ſaid her Grace the Dutcheſs of Northumberland intends ſetting out for France on Thurſday next, to be preſent at a great marriage. From thence her Grace propoſes to viſit the King and Queen of Denmark, at Copenhagen.

Yeſterday morning the great wreſtling match which had been long depending between Mr. Mitchell of Cheſhire, and Mr. Milbourn of Manchester, for 200 guineas, was decided in the Long Field, Bloomſbury, in favour of Mr. Milbourn, who gave his antagoniſt ſix falls to four in 42 minutes. There were upwards of 2000 l. depending on this match.

A letter from Dublin ſays: "A few days ſince, as ſome Gentlemen were hunting near lake Tea, in the county of Wicklow, a large eagle haſtily deſcended and ſeized their terrier, which being obſerved by ſome of the company they encouraged the dog, who turning on the eagle, as he continued to ſoar within a few paces of the ground, brought him down, by ſeizing a wing, and held him faſt until he was ſecured by the Gentlemen. He meaſures ſeven feet from tip to tip, and is deſigned as a preſent to the Marquis of Rockingham.

Extract of a letter from Glouceſter, *March* 13.

"On Tueſday night an alarm was given at our theatre erected in the Booth Hall, which had like to have been attended with bad conſequences. The houſe was ſo exceedingly crowded that there was ſcarce room for the players to come upon the ſtage. Some perſons in the pit, hearing a board crack, called out, *the gallery is coming down!* It is impoſſible to conceive the panick this ſtruck into all that were under the gallery, who preſſing forwards upon thoſe who ſat in the fore ſeats ſo terrified the whole houſe that ſome in their fright called out, *fire! fire!* This threw the gallery into confuſion, and many who were in the front jumped down into the pit; others preſſing to get down the ſtairs broke the rail, and fell one upon another into the hall. The houſe continued in this confuſion for more than ten minutes, before they could be perſuaded that the danger conſiſted only in their own imaginations. Several Ladies fainted away; but luckily no one received any hurt, except a few bruiſes ſome againſt the ſeats. Some of the fair ſex loſt their hats, caps, capuchins, and ſhoes, &c. and among other things that were cried the next day was a Lady's ſtocking and garter found in the pit."

March 18. Engliſh ſurgeons apply daily to the Ruſſian Ambaſſadour, in order to paſs into the army of the Empreſs; and it is ſaid none are refuſed who have the leaſt merit, without any other recommendation.

The laſt election of a popular Gentleman, who has been thrice choſen Knight of the Shire for a great county, in leſs than a year, is declared null and void, and there will be another election for the ſaid county on the 13th of April next.

We hear that before the 13th of April next a petition will be preſented to a great perſonage, by a very conſiderable number of freeholders of a large county, in behalf of a popular Gentleman; and alſo relative to ſome matters concerning themſelves, which are to be urged in the moſt dutiful manner poſſible.

John Wilkes, Eſq; is the 345th perſon on the liſt of King's Bench priſoners, as appears by the books of the ſaid priſon.

The beginning of this week the Univerſity of Oxford voted an addreſs to the King, which has been preſented to his Majeſty.

Yeſterday an addreſs to his Majeſty from the Univerſity of Cambridge was read in the Senate houſe, and ordered to be preſented to the throne.

Thurſday Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. gave a ſplendid entertainment, at which were preſent the Duke of Bedford, the Secretaries of State, Earl Gower, and many other perſons of diſtinction.

March 20. By the laſt mail advice is arrived that the Emperour of Germany is ſet out from Vienna, to be preſent at Rome on the election of a new Pope. This occaſions much ſpeculation among the politicians of Europe, and ſome even go ſo far as to aſſert that he is gone in order to prevent an election of another Pontiff.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *March* 15.

"The Corſicans have received a dreadful blow from their attack on our poſts at Barbaggio. M. Marboeuf has aſſured our Court that they loſt the flower of their troops in that encounter. M. Colonna, one of their beſt officers, is taken priſoner, beſides 500 of their moſt experienced troops. M. d'Ampus, who obliged Paoli to retire at the head of 2200 men, has received the thanks of the Court for his bravery. We are at a loſs which to admire moſt in the courſe of this action, the conſummate conduct of our General, or the aſtoniſhing courage of our ſoldiers."

Parties run ſo high in Sweden that they are ſending expreſſes to the different Courts in Europe to recall all the members of their different aſſemblies, againſt the approaching diet. Laſt week one of their members was ſent for from Bath on that occaſion, and was allowed but a very few hours before he ſet out for Stockholm.

Extract of a letter from the confines of Italy, *Feb.* 9.

"Nobody looks on the death of the late Pope as natural, for upon opening the body there appeared ſeveral ſymptoms which gave room for ſtrong ſuſpicion of foul play. As his Holineſs had taken his reſolution, and was at length determined to yield to the remonſtrances of certain ſovereigns, it is conjectured that thoſe who would not have found their account in it were willing to attempt ſome exploit by means of which they might give birth to ſome great revolution, or at leaſt, in endeavouring to avert the ſtorm, to ſell dear their own deſtruction. It is certain that the ſtricteſt ſearch is making into the affair, and that the nephews of the late Pontiff, though attached to the ſociety of Jeſuits, neglect no ſtep to come at the bottom of it.

"Had it not been for the activity and vigilance of the French Ambaſſadour, a Pope would have been choſen before the due opening of the Conclave. In the night between the 11th and 12th of this month his Excellency intercepted a letter, which fully diſcovered the whole plot formed by the Jeſuits and their adherents. Cardinal Chigi, a great zealot for the ſociety, was to have been placed in the pontifical chair.

"Since this diſcovery all the foreign Miniſters have numerous guards in their palaces, but as to arms there are none of any kind to be purchaſed in Rome, having been all bought up, and conveyed away inſenſibly, few at a time, by the Jeſuits; and the ſaid Miniſters have preſented, both jointly and ſeparately, different memorials, wherein it is ſaid, "that in the different departments "of the Eccleſiaſtical State there are at this time more than 15,000 "foreign Jeſuits, who are employed night and day in learning "the uſe of arms, and the military exerciſe."

March 21. A new writ is iſſued out for the election of a Knight of the Shire for Middleſex, in the room of John Wilkes, Eſq; his laſt election being void.

Yeſterday, at a very numerous meeting of the freeholders of Middleſex, at the Mile End aſſembly, it was unanimouſly reſolved to confirm their right of election by the repeated choice of Mr. Wilkes for their repreſentative in Parliament.

A motion was made for a petition to the King, and the freeholders ſeemed unanimous for that meaſure; but on farther conſideration the motion was withdrawn, it being ſuggeſted that ſuch a petition would come with greater propriety and force if the choice of the freeholders ſhould again be diſputed.

The meeting was adjourned to the Monday after the next election, when the freeholders are to meet again, to determine on the neceſſary ſteps to be taken in ſupport of their rights and liberties.

On Sunday her Grace the Dutcheſs of Kingſton was preſented to their Majeſties at St. James's. Their Majeſties, and all the great officers of ſtate, wore their Graces favours on that occaſion; her Grace was dreſſed in a ſlight white and ſilver, but wore no jewels. When the Dutcheſs got out of her chariot, in the court yard, the women that ſell noſegays at St. James's ſtrewed flowers before her Grace, in the midſt of hundreds of ſpectators, with whom the court yard and St. James's ſtreet were crowded.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, *March* 1.

"Our King, about two years ago, commanded liſts of all his father's debts to be delivered in; and as many of them lay in the Weſt Indies, he gave a fuller ſpace, that all might be liquidated at the ſame time: Accordingly the moſt diſtant are now paid, as well as thoſe of this city; not a farthing is undiſcharged, and all with intereſt."

Yeſterday morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Bradley's ſhop and diſtillery, the corner of the piazza in Great Ruſſel ſtreet, Covent Garden, which in a ſhort time, there being no water, conſumed the following houſes, viz. Mr. Bradley's large ſhop and diſtil houſe, where it began; the apartments of Mr. Vincent, muſician, over it; Mr. Bradley's dwelling-houſe, in Ruſſel ſtreet; Mr. Hall's, cheeſemonger, in the ſame ſtreet; Mr. Lovejoy's bagnio; Mr. Rigg's hummum; Mr. Carrol's, perukemaker; another of the ſame buſineſs, and great part of the Bedford Arms tavern. All under the piazza fell down about eight o'clock, with the moſt terrible concuſſion. The flames were ſo rapid that ſeveral of the inhabitants loſt moſt of their effects. A party of Guards was ſent from the Savoy to prevent the ſufferers from being plundered.

On the 10th inſtant Earſby Hall, one of the ſeats belonging to his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, in the county of Lincoln, was, by the careleſſneſs of the workmen who were repairing the ſame, ſet on fire, and entirely conſumed in a few hours.

This day the following bills received the Royal aſſent, by virtue of a commiſſion from his Majeſty:

The bill for raiſing 180,000 l. by loans or Exchequer bills, for the ſervice of the year 1769.

The bill for appointing commiſſioners for put putting in execution the land tax act of this ſeſſions.

The bill to indemnify perſons who have omitted to take the oaths to qualify themſelves for offices and employments within the time limited by law, and for allowing farther time for that purpoſe, &c.

The bill for repealing an act of the 7th and 8th of King William III. to encourage the bringing plate to the mint to be coined, and for remedying the ill ſtate of the coin of this kingdom, ſo far as reſtrains perſons keeping an inn or tavern, alehouſe, or victualling houſe, from uſing plate; and for putting an end to proſecutions commenced for ſuch offences.

To the bill for the general quiet of the ſubject againſt all pretences of concealments whatſoever.

To the bill for paving, cleanſing, lighting, and watching the ſtreets in New Windſor.

The bill for paving, cleanſing, &c. the ſtreets in the liberty of St. Martin's Le Grand.

The bill to rectify a miſtake in an act for making a navigable canal from Birmingham to Wilſton, Autherly, &c.

And to ſeveral road, incloſure, and naturalization bills.

We hear orders are given for ſeven new frigates, of thirty ſix guns each, to be built in private dockyards on the river Thames, for the Government ſervice.

The late miſcarriage of the Corſicans, we are told by ſome letters, was owing to a French ſpy, who advertiſed his countrymen of their coming upon them.

Clement Paoli, brother to Paſcal, with a freſh body of 1200 men, in endeavouring to diſengage the brave iſlanders, whoſe retreat was cut off by a party of troops poſted in the paſs, was obliged to retire with loſs, leaving the gallant M. Colonna and his party in their hands.

March 23. Yeſterday about noon a great number of merchants and principal tradeſmen of this city ſet out from the Royal Exchange, in their carriages, in order to preſent an addreſs to his Majeſty, attended by the City Marſhal and Conſtables. Before they got to Cheapſide the mob ſhewed them many marks of their reſentment, by hiſſing, groaning, throwing dirt, &c. A diſmal peal was rung as they paſſed by Bow church. When they arrived in Fleet ſtreet the multitude grew quite outrageous, broke the windows of ſeveral carriages, and threw mud and ſtones at the Gentlemen in them. Juſt before the City Marſhal reached Temple Bar the gates were ſhut by the populace, and ſome drays placed to block up the paſſage. The Marſhal and his attendants in attempting to open the gates, were very roughly handled, upon which the former quitted his horſe, and retreated into a houſe. Mr. Boehm, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, being covered with dirt, took ſhelter in Nando's coffee houſe, and ſome in other houſes. Several of the Gentlemen ordered their coaches to be driven up Fetter lane, in turning into which bricks were thrown at them; others were driven through Shoe lane into Holborn, where they were again ill treated. Many of the merchants finding it dangerous to proceed, returned home. Some of them, however, at length reached St. James's; but the mob threw dirt at them as they got out of their carriages at the palace gate. A hearſe, with two black and two white horſes, followed the remainder of the proceſſion to St. James's; on one ſide of the hearſe was hung a cloth, on which was very well painted a repreſentation of the ſoldiers firing on young Allen, in St. George's fields, on the other ſide that of ſeveral chairmen ſtriking Mr. Clark over the head at Brentford.

An audacious attempt was made to drive the hearſe into the court yard at St. James's, and a great tumult enſued; whereupon the riot act was read by Lord Talbot, and the mob were ordered to diſperſe, but without effect, and ſome of them broke the wand in Lord Talbot's hand. Two were taken by Lord Talbot, who was the only Miniſter who had reſolution to come down among the mob; his Lordſhip had ſecured another, who was reſcued, and his Lordſhip received a violent blow on the head, by being thrown againſt a coach.

There were about one hundred and fifty of the merchants came into the drawing room, and at four o'clock the addreſs was read by Mr. Watkins, an eminent merchant.

Yeſterday the Dukes of Kingſton and Northumberland going to St. James's were inſulted by the populace, who threw dirt on their carriages, miſtaking their Graces for ſome other perſons; but on knowing who they were they begged pardon, wiped the dirt off, and gave three huzzas.

Yeſterday afternoon a grand Council was held at St. James's.

The guards at St. James's were doubled laſt night, and a party of the Horſe Guards were ordered to patrole the ſtreets about St. James's, to prevent farther miſchief.

We hear that a great city magiſtrate was ſent for to Court on occaſion of the riotous proceedings.

We are informed that the perſons yeſterday taken into cuſtody at St. James's, charged with breaking the peace, will be tried under ſpecial commiſſion.

His Majeſty went this day to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion in the American colonies, and for providing quarters for his Majeſty's troops in the ſaid colonies.

The bill to diſſolve the marriage of his Grace the Duke of Grafton with his preſent wife, to enable him to marry again, and for other purpoſes.

The bill for diſſolving the marriage of John Worgan with Sarah Mackalcan, his now wife.

And to ſeveral private bills, after which both Houſes adjourned for the holidays.

A correſpondent ſays it gives him pleaſure to hear that amidſt the violent and lawleſs outrages committed yeſterday againſt the merchants going with the addreſs no perſon received any dangerous wound, though ſo many were covered with mud and dirt, and moſt groſſly inſulted, particularly Mr. Boehm, Mr. Muilman, Mr. Anderſon, and Mr. Watkins.

The number of Gentlemen who ſet out with the addreſs were about 600, and only between 120 and 130 reached St. James's, whoſe carriages were covered with dirt, and much damaged. About 17 coaches were taken into cuſtody.

A Gentleman who mingled with the mob at different places yeſterday, in order to learn the motive for their outrageous proceedings, was told that it was becauſe the addreſs to be preſented was intended to complain of, and bring farther puniſhment on, a certain Gentleman; and all endeavours to perſuade them to the contrary were ineffectual.

The rage of the mob was ſcarce ever known to laſt ſo long as it did yeſterday, there being ſcarce any abatement of their fury from Cheapſide until they were diſperſed by the Horſe Guards at St. James's; only one ſhort interval while a Gentleman addreſſed them from the St. James's coffee-houſe, perſuading them to behave peaceably.

We hear that the Gentleman into whoſe cuſtody the addreſs was firſt given yeſterday was one of thoſe who were worſt treated and obliged to take ſhelter at Nando's, ſo that the addreſs did not arrive at St. James's until a long time after the Gentlemen had reached the palace.

Advertiſements.

Nottoway glebe, *Amelia* county, *April* 25, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber intending for *England* immediately, has empowered the Rev. Mr. *Archibald M'Roberts* to tranſact his buſineſs in his abſence.

THOMAS WILKINSON.

THIS is to deſire all perſons who have any articles to convey from *Williamſburg* to *Urbanna*, *Hobb's Hole*, *Leed's Town*, or *Port Royal*, to leave them at the Poſt Office, *Williamſburg*; likewiſe all commands from any of the above mentioned places to *Williamſburg* ſhall be faithfully executed by Their humble ſervant,

JOHN GUTTERY, Poſt Rider.

2

WILLIAM GORDON

Of the ACADEMY, Glaſgow,
Author of The UNIVERSAL ACCOUNTANT
and COMPLETE MERCHANT,

FOR the accommodation of youth from the *Weſt Indies*, and *North America*, in the moſt airy and agreeable part of the city, hath purchaſed a houſe, where he is to keep a BOARDING SCHOOL, into which he propoſes to receive youth from the age of ſix to ten, to be inſtructed in writing, drawing, and dancing, the *Engliſh*, *Latin*, and *French* languages, geography, hiſtory, mythology, and chronology, at the rate of 40l. per annum, in full of education, bed, board, clothing, waſhing, and lodging, during their application to the above courſes.

To every ten he will appoint an able tutor, who will attend them in their ſtudies and at their diverſions; but the principal direction of their geniuſſes will entirely devolve upon himſelf.

He likewiſe takes boarders, who attend the publick academy, to be inſtructed in writing, figuring, merchants accounts, geometry, algebra, ſuperficial and ſolid meaſure, land ſurveying, navigation, geography, aſtronomy, fortification, and projectiles, at the rate of 30l. per annum for bed and board only. And, in either caſe, the ſtricteſt attention will be paid to ſecure the morals, and civilize the deportment, as well as to accelerate the progreſs, of the ſtudents committed to his care.

N. B. With reſpect to dreſs, his pupils ſhall always be in the firſt taſte of the place. WILLIAM GORDON.

To the PUBLICK.

OF all human policies there is none of more conſequence to the publick than the proper education of youth, as it is by them that poſterity is renewed and perpetuated, rights and privileges maintained, laws and liberties protected. To ſecure effectually this purpoſe, of all others the moſt intereſting, we muſt begin early, at a period when the heart is moſt ſuſceptible of impreſſions moral or ſcientifick. It is upon an early care alone that the beſt ſuperſtructure is founded, and when this is not properly attended to the beſt attempts to correct what hath been amiſs in this particular have often proved fruitleſs. When a parent can himſelf overſee the education of his children a judicious choice of a teacher is thought a very important ſtep, but to thoſe who have not the advantage of the one the other muſt be peculiarly ſo. When a Gentleman in the *Weſt Indies* puts his children under the care of a friend in *Britain* it generally happens that their morals and manners are committed to ſome one who takes boarders, and their education to one teacher after another, who profeſſeth the different branches required. The friend is generally a man of buſineſs, who cannot pay much attention to the education of his own children, far leſs to thoſe of others; and the perſon with whom they are boarded, perhaps, knows very little of thoſe ſeeds which are neceſſary to be implanted in the minds of youth: By which means it too frequently occurs in practice that young people return from *Britain* with very little of that knowledge, manners, attention, or good ſenſe, for which they were ſent thither. It is not propoſed in the above ſcheme to follow the plan of the *Engliſh* academies, where there is too great a ſameneſs of place and company to ſound the heart with ſufficient exactneſs, a particular of all others the moſt eſſential. To fix an abhorrence at vice and diſſipation young people muſt ſee it, and to diſcover the bias of the young mind there muſt be variety. For this reaſon, the undertaker of this plan propoſes that the out lines of the education given to his pupils ſhall be by publick maſters, at publick hours, attended by their private tutor, who is to have an eye on all their actions, but that the finer touches ſhall be wrought up at home. By theſe means he will be enabled to make every leſſon ſerve a double purpoſe, of poliſhing as well as enlarging the mind, the more eſpecially as he is equally qualified to conduct them in every ſtudy in which they can poſſibly be engaged. And he can venture to aſſure every parent who will do him the honour of intruſting him with the charge of youth that they will not be diſappointed.

WILLIAM GORDON.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* Henrico June *court next*,

A VALUABLE Negro BLACKSMITH, and TOOLS. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

2‖ JOHN MERIWETHER.

For CHARTER *to the* Weſt Indies, *or* Madeira,

THE ſloop *Polly* & *Fanny*, burthen about 3000 buſhels, now lying in *Sarah*'s creek, oppoſite to *York* town, and will be ready to take in her lading in a few days. For terms apply to Meſſrs. *James Moody*, *Thomas Tillidge*, or *John Perrin*. 2‖

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, purſuant to the will of* Jeffery Palmer, *deceaſed, in* King William *county, on* Saturday *the 20th of this inſtant* (May)

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND and MARSH, where the ſaid *Palmer* lived, on *Mattapony* river, adjoining the manor plantation of Col. *Bernard Moore*, containing about 400 acres. The land is good, level, and fine for cropping, with all convenient houſes; it is divided into two plantations, and has two apple and one exceeding fine peach orchard. The wood land abounds with great plenty of white oak and very large pine, and the marſh is very valuable, as it does and will ſupport a great number of cattle even in the winter. Ships may load at the landing, and it is remarkable good for fiſhing and fowling.

Likewiſe will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, all the ſtock thereon, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs; a great quantity of fine bacon, corn, wheat, a riding chair, and a ſtill, with houſehold and kitchen furniture. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers until the 10th of *October* next for all ſums above 25s. on giving bond and approved ſecurity. The terms of payment for the land will be made known at the day of ſale.

Likewiſe to be hired until *Chriſtmas* next a couple of ſawers, with utenſils.

All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known, and thoſe who are indebted are likewiſe requeſted to make payment, without farther notice.

THOMAS CLAIBORNE,
2‖ WILLIAM DANDRIDGE, } Executors.
WILLIAM FRAZIER, jun.

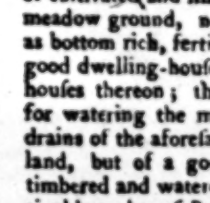
N. B. All purchaſers that do not give their bonds before they leave the place ſhall be liable to pay ready money.

To be SOLD, *for ready money*,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing 640 acres, lying on *Flat* ſwamp, in *Tyrrell* county, *North Carolina*, formerly the property of *Francis Hobſon*, Eſq; whereon is a well framed houſe, 20 feet by 16, a good kitchen and dairy, and upwards of 400 bearing apple and peach trees. Any perſon chooſing to ſee the ſaid land may apply to *James Harriſon*, who lives thereon; and for terms apply to the ſubſcriber, at *Halifax*. 2‖ JOHN THOMPSON.

N. B. This land lies in a place remarkable for a fine range for cattle and hogs.

To be SOLD,



A TRACT of between 1000 and 1100 acres of LAND in *Bedford* county, ſituated about ſeven miles from the courthouſe, and nine from *James* river. There is a good plantation, with convenient houſes, for working 8 or 10 hands; alſo a houſe with a brick chimney, and three rooms below and three above, with other neceſſary houſes, and a pretty good tub mill, ſituated upon a plentiful ſtream of water, which runs through the land. As it is juſt at the foot of the mountains, it will always be valuable for raiſing all kinds of ſtock. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Archibald Lundie* at *Warwick*, Mr. *Peter Davie* in *Albemarle*, or the ſubſcriber at *Bedford* courthouſe. 1‖ ROBERT COWAN.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 26th of* June *next*,

A TRACT of LAND in *King William* county, whereon *James Hunt* now lives, within half a mile of *Mattapony* river, containing about 300 acres, whereon is a good new dwelling-houſe, good outhouſes, with fine young orchards of peach and apple trees, and in good order for cropping. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of *December* next, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to

7 ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

To be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber, living in* Culpeper *county, in the* Northern Neck *of* Virginia,

THREE ſeparate TRACTS of LAND, lying in the ſaid county. One of them, on which the ſubſcriber now lives, lies on *Battle* run, and contains 1100 acres, has a very commodious plantation thereon, affording 130 acres of cultivated and improved land, great part of which is valuable meadow ground, now fit to ſow in grain, the high land as well as bottom rich, fertile, and remarkable clear of ſtone, and has a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, and other convenient outhouſes thereon; the aforeſaid ſtream is wonderfully calculated for watering the meadow land. The ſecond tract lies on the drains of the aforeſaid run, containing 527 acres, moſtly high land, but of a good ſtrong ſoil. Both the ſaid tracts are well timbered and watered. The third tract lies on one of the principal branches of *Rappahannock*, called *Kennon*'s river, containing 52 acres and a half, has a very valuable griſt mill thereon lately finiſhed, with bolts and every conveniency, a ſtream that never fails, lies about a mile and a half from the ſubſcriber's plantation, and extremely good for cuſtom. The ſaid lands lie about 47 miles from two good markets on navigation. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

LOST or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, the firſt of *March* laſt, a GOLD LOCKET, with dark hair wrought in a cipher RT on the one ſide, and the imitation of a landſcape ſet round with garnets on the other; alſo a GOLD MOURNING RING, marked *John Gaitſkill*, &c. Whoever brings the above to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; of *Coretoman*, to Col. *William Champe* of *King George*, or the ſubſcriber at *Hobb's Hole*, ſhall have 20s. reward.

1‡ GEORGE DOBBIE.

YORK town, *May* 4, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to offer to the publick the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, to enable him to pay off his debts, and reſerve ſome part of his eſtate for his wife and family.

Pri.	Value. l. s. d.		Total l. s.
1	360	A lot in *York* town, with a dwelling-houſe and outhouſes,	360
1	70	Another lot in ſaid town, whereon is a large ſtable,	70
1	200	A new ſtorehouſe near the wharf,	200
1	40	A warehouſe at the water ſide,	40
1	80	A lot in *Glouceſter* town, with a large ſtorehouſe thereon,	80
1	40	A lot in ſaid town, whereon is a dwelling houſe,	40
40	5-10	A barrel containing 30 gallons of rum each,	220
10	5-12-6	A barrel containing 250 wt. of ſugar each,	56-5
1	3	A cow and calf,	3
1	4	A cow and heifer,	4
1	10	A double chair,	10
1	80	A Negro man named *Jack*, a waterman,	80
1	71	do. *Frank*, do.	71
1	65	do. *Will*, do.	65
1	55	do. *Ceſar*, do.	55
1	45-15	A Negro woman named *Hagar*, a good waſher and ironer,	45-15

63 Prizes.
636 Blanks.

700 Tickets, at 40s. £. 1400-00

The lottery will be drawn on *Tueſday* the 20th of *June*, if the tickets are diſpoſed of by that time; if not, the money ſhall then be returned to the purchaſers. The whole to be under the direction of Meſſ. *Dudley Digges*, *Thomas Nelſon*, jun. *Jaquelin Ambler*, *Thomas Whiting*, *John Perrin*, *William Stevenſon*, *George Riddell*, *Jacob Wray*, *Haldenby Dixon*, and *David Jameſon*, to whom I have made a deed of truſt of the above effects.

As theſe Gentlemen have valued the prizes, and not myſelf, thoſe who incline to become adventurers may be aſſured that not a ſingle article is eſtimated at more than its real value.

Tickets may be had of the managers, at the Poſt Office, and of JOHN THOMPSON.

YORK town, *May* 11, 1769.

AS the ſum propoſed to be raiſed by my lottery will not be ſufficient to ſatisfy all my creditors, I intend ſelling privately the following articles, *viz.* A Negro man who is a good ſeaman and ſailmaker, ſeveral other Negroes, and a flat that carries 1800 buſhels. If the above articles are not ſold before the drawing of the lottery, they will be ſet up at publick auction. JOHN THOMPSON.

I INTEND to leave the colony in a ſhort time. ‖ MATTHEW MAURY.

For SALE *to the higheſt bidder, on* Wedneſday *the 21ſt of* June, *at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in* Orange *county*,

NEAR one thouſand acres of LAND, lying in the ſaid county, and within 35 miles of *Fredericksburg*, convenient to church, mill, and courthouſe, whereon are two plantations, with ſome good improvements, and part low grounds; alſo ſome good high land, and fine range for ſtock of all kinds. One third of the money to be paid in *October* 1769, one third in *June* 1770, and the remainder in *June* 1771, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity, carrying intereſt from the date, to JOSEPH SPENCER.

N. B. The land will be laid off in parcels, or ſold altogether, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Smithfield*, a Negro man named *Richard Hatfield*, though he goes by the name of *Hatter*, about 5 feet 9 inches high, is a very yellow Negro, and was born free, but is now indented; had on when he went away a pair of ſhoes without buckles, a pair of gray *Virginia* yarn ſtockings, old leather breeches, oſnabrug ſhirt, a ſhort white *Virginia* cloth jacket, and a blue cloth jacket without ſleeves. I imagine he is gone to *Norfolk* or *Hampton*, as he has a brother at Col. *Cary*'s, and another at Mr. *Balfour*'s, or up *James* river, as a veſſel went from the place that night. Whoever brings him to *Smithfield* ſhall have 30s. reward.

SAMUEL LAMBUTH.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a black mare, about 4 feet 1 inch high, whoſe mane hangs on the left ſide, her hind feet white to the footlocks, and branded on the near buttock 8, as nigh as I can make out; poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 5s. ‖ JACOB COLEY.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a red cow and calf, the cow marked with a half moon the under ſide of the left ear; poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

‖ DANIEL WILSON, jun.

Taken up, in *Dinwiddie*, a likely brindled heifer, with a white ſpot on her rump, white tail, ſome white under her belly, and marked with a ſlit in the right ear and a half moon under, and a crop and ſlit in the left; poſted, and appraiſed to 30s. ‖ MILLINGTON SMITH.

Taken up, in *Prince George*, a bay gelding, about 13 hands high, about 6 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has a mealy noſe, is a natural pacer, and branded on the near buttock as near as can be diſcovered IC; poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. ‖ FRANCES EPPES.

Taken up, in *Dinwiddie*, a red heifer, about 3 years old, marked with a ſwallow fork and half moon under the right ear, and a half crop under the left; poſted, and appraiſed to 21s. 6d. ‖ GEORGE BLICK.

Taken up, in *Auguſta*, a black horſe, about 9 years old, about 13 hands high, trots, has a ſmall bell on, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock 23; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 10s. ‖ WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

Taken up, in *Auguſta*, a black mare, about 5 or 6 years old, paces and trots, has a ſmall ſtar, and branded on the near ſhoulder IC; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

‖ NATHAN GILLILAND.

Taken up, in *Louiſa*, a middle ſized ſteer, all white but his head and neck, which is red, has a ſlip cut off the under part of each ear, and branded on the right thigh O; poſted, and appraiſed to 50s.

‡ GEORGE BOURN.

Taken up, in *Louiſa*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, paces naturally, and branded on the near buttock 10; poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

CHARLES SPROUCE.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a ſnip on her noſe, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock W; poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

‖ JOHN ELLIOTT.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a red and white ſteer, about two years old, marked with a crop, ſlit, and half moon, in the left ear, and a ſwallow fork in the right; poſted, and appraiſed to 20s. ‖ ANDREW REDFORD.

Taken up, in *Orange*, a well ſet dark bay mare, about 8 or 9 years old, about 4 feet 3 inches high, with a ſmall blaze in her face, a white noſe, both hind feet and the near fore foot white, has one (the right) wall eye, is a trotter, has been burnt for a fiſtula, and branded on the near ſhoulder, but too dull to be made out; poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

‖ JAMES MADISON.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, has a white ſpot on the point of her near ſhoulder, not docked, and branded on the near buttock TB, though very dull; poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. ‡ JOHN HARPER.

Taken up, in *Brunſwick*, eight hogs, *viz.* five barrows and three ſows, marked with a ſwallow fork in the left ear; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a hanging mane and ſprig tail, had a ſmall bell on, and branded on the near buttock ●, and on the near ſhoulder with an imperceptible mark; poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

‡ NATHANIEL ROBERTSON.

Taken up, in *Halifax*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 2 inches high, whoſe mane has been trimmed, but is much grown again, a ſprig tail, is marked with a feather on the near flank and hip, but has no perceivable brand; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. ISAAC MARTIN.

POETS CORNER.

From the GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE.

SONG for her MAJESTY's birthday.

Written by a tradesman.

AGAIN the glorious morn returns,
Again each loyal bosom burns,
Great Britain's Queen to sing;
This happy morn that gave her birth,
This morn that caus'd such bliss on earth,
To Britain and her King.

Sprung from an ancient glorious race,
Whose acts Germania's annals grace,
For valour, truth, and love;
United to great Brunswick's line,
In whom the virtues all combine,
What must her offspring prove?

Britons, this truth I boldly sing,
So good a Queen, so just a King,
Join'd, never fill'd your throne;
No conscious guilt to give them pain,
Encircled (as in Heaven) they reign,
With cherubs all their own.

May jarring chiefs, with envy fill'd,
In nought but dire dissention skill'd,
Who from their sacred ears
Hide those great truths which, clearly known,
In every heart would fix their throne,
Be banish'd with our fears.

Oh Lord of Hosts, in whom we trust,
Thou great supporter of the just,
Hear us while we implore,
That on our matchless King and Queen,
And lovely offspring, bliss may beam,
'Til time shall be no more.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 3, 1769.

LAST *Saturday* the trustees and subscribers to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of Clergymen met at the College.

On the day following two sermons suitable to the occasion were preached, one in the morning by the Rev. Mr. Commissary, and the other in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. *Willis*; and collections were made at the church doors, producing the sum of £. 17-19-9, the generous contributors to which, and others also who have since lent their charitable assistance, are desired to accept the grateful acknowledgments of the Clergy that were present.

On *Monday* it was agreed that £. 50 should be divided among the widows and two sets of orphan children, and officers were appointed for the ensuing year, namely, the Rev. *John Camm*, Treasurer; the Rev. Mess. *William Peachy*, *Archibald M'Roberts*, *Arthur Hamilton*, *Archibald Campbell*, *Jonathan Boucher*, and *Thomas Wilkinson*, Trustees; the Rev. Mr. *Dunlap*, Preacher in the morning; the Rev. Mr. *King*, Preacher in the afternoon.

By order of the meeting, JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.

HANOVER town, *May* 1, 1769.

I INTEND to leave the colony soon.

2 ROBERT PATTERSON.

NORFOLK, *May* 1, 1769.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to all his customers for the favours they have conferred upon him, and at the same time to acquaint them that he still carries on his business of STAYMAKING, at the house of Mrs. *Cates* in *Church* street, where those Ladies who please to favour him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the genteelest manner, and at a reasonable rate, by

Their humble servant,
ROBERT STEELE.

LANDED from on board the BRISTOL, Captain YOUNG, some time last *October*, and now in our warehouse at SUFFOLK, a basket marked MF in a piece, No 23, a case marked AMB in a piece, No 9, and a hair trunk, neither marked nor numbered, containing hardware. The owner may have them on paying charges.

RIDDICK & COWPER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4, 1769.

THE subscribers having engaged a person from *England*, well acquainted with the useful branches of PLUMBING, GLAZING, and PAINTING, hereby inform all Gentlemen who please to employ them that they may depend upon having their work executed in such a manner as cannot fail of giving satisfaction, and upon most reasonable terms.

KIDD & KENDALL.

N. B. GILDING, and CIPHERS put on carriages, by the same hand.

I WAS on a bargain some time last month with *Mr. Thomas Underwood*, of *Goochland* county, for a Negro boy, which boy I have since sold to *Mr. Benjamin Harrison*, jun. I understand *Mr. Underwood* has reported that I sold the boy to him, which is absolutely false; and if *Mr. Underwood* can prove that I confirmed any bargain with him for the boy, then I will agree I am guilty of what he accuses me.

APRIL 28, 1769. JOHN AYLETT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 1, 1769.

THIS is to desire all persons who have any articles to convey to *Newcastle*, *Fredericksburg*, *Richmond*, *Warwick*, or *Petersburg*, to lodge them at the Post Office in *Williamsburg*, with the carriage money, and they may depend upon their being safely delivered by

JOSEPH ABRAHAM, Post Rider.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 22*d instant*, *at the dwelling-house lately occupied by* James Martin, *deceased*, *in* Williamsburg,

ALL his HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN furniture, and two LOTS in *Moody* street. Credit for all sums above 50*s.* until the 10th of *October* next, the purchasers giving bond and security to

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

*** At the same time will be let the remainder of the deceased's lease in the houses he occupied, which is about four years.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidders, by virtue of a deed of trust from* William Armstrong *to the subscribers, at* Halifax *courthouse, on* Thursday *the* 18*th of this instant* (May), *being court day,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing 330 acres, lying on the south side of *Dan* river, in *Orange* county, *North Carolina*, 200 acres of which is very fine low grounds, with all convenient buildings, being the land whereon the said *William Armstrong* now lives; also 300 acres of good high land, on both sides of *Moon*'s creek, about a mile from the other tract; likewise six valuable Negroes. The time of payment to be agreed on at the day of sale.

GORDON & RAMSAY.

RUN away from the subscriber in *Charles City* county, the 14th of *April* last, a VIRGINIA born Negro fellow named PETER, about 44 years of age, of a black complexion, a slim fellow, his teeth out before as if broke off, and is a sly artful rogue if not watched; he carried with him sundry clothes, such as crop Negroes usually wear, also a white *Virginia* cloth waistcoat and petticoat, a *Tarlton* plaid gown, and sundry other of his wife's clothes. He also carried away a gun of an uncommon large size, and a fiddle, which he is much delighted in when he gets any strong drink, which he is remarkably fond of, and then very talkative and impudent. I suspect he is gone to *Amelia* county, to Mr. *Tanner*'s, as Mrs. *Tanner*, alias Mrs. *Johnson*, sold him to Mr. *Richard Haylet*, and by him sold to the subscriber, as he often told the other Negroes that if ever I used him ill he would go to his old mistress, as she never sold him to Mr. *Haylet*, but only lent him during pleasure, and that he would go to her and be protected. The said Negro is outlawed; and I will give 20*l.* to any person or persons that will kill him and bring me his head, separate from his body, or 40*s.* if delivered to the subscriber near the *Long Bridge*.

WILLIAM GREGORY.

NORTHAMPTON, *April* 24, 1769.

COMMITTED to the jail of this county, a Negro man who calls himself PAUL, and says he belongs to *James M'Daniel*, living on *Roanoke* river, *North Carolina*. He is a black fellow, about 35 years old, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and is very much marked on the back by whipping. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges.

JOHN WILKINS, Sheriff.

WILLIAMSBURG.

Just IMPORTED, *and selling by the subscriber, the following articles,* viz.

WHITE satin and lustrings, India and other chintzes, calicoes and ginghams, striped and plain muslins, book do. bordered handkerchiefs, catgut, flowered gauze aprons, cloaks, cardinals, hats and bonnets, a large and fashionable assortment of caps, ribands, egrets, fillets, and breast flowers, fine beaver hats for Gentlemen, youths and boys do. blue, green, and white fine riding do. for Ladies, feathers for do. all sorts of gold bands, buttons, and loops, black, blue, and buff superfine silk pieces for Gentlemen's breeches, maccaroni waistcoats, the very best black, white, and coloured China silk hose, the finest spun silk do. superfine India cotton do. both for Ladies and Gentlemen, fine mitionet lace, flounced and laced casting handkerchiefs, very genteel stomachers and knots, some very neat paste necklaces and earrings, do. of different colours, handsome earrings set with marquisates, French pearl drop do. crooked tortoiseshell combs set with paste, plain do. small tortoiseshell pocket combs in cases, fine box, ivory, and tapering do. paste shoe, knee, and stock buckles, double gilt and polished steel do. in sets, paste pins, hoop and other stone rings, chased and plain silver nutmeg graters, very neat enamelled do. pocket books and Ladies housewives with instruments, falling pearl necklaces, mock, garnet, and jet bunches, ivory cases with smelling bottles, riband measures, both large and small kid lamb and silk gloves and mits, white silk, brown thread, and all kind of leather gloves for Gentlemen, Didsbury's best and neatest shoes, pumps, and slippers, with other London made do. Ladies satin do. childrens and girls do. of all sizes, French and English beads, do. clumps, neat white trimmings, new fashion ribbed ruffs, very fine plaited stocks, pocket handkerchiefs, lightHorsemens caps for boys, plain satin do. ostrich feathers, wedding, mourning, second mourning, and other genteel fans, fan cases, cases set with marquisates for young Ladies, stock tapes, Ladies riding sticks, blond silk and cotton thread for working, watch strings, finest Irish garters, garlands, walking canes, sewing silks and tapes of all kinds, black patern silk mits at 4*s.* 6*d.* per pair, black sticking plaister, the best Bell and Lisle thread, skeleton and skeine wire, &c. &c. also Perkins's specifick dentifrice, well known for its great efficacy in whitening the teeth, and infallibly curing the scurvy in the gums, with directions how to use it, price five shillings the pot; with sundry other articles, too numerous to insert.

As this last importation consists of the best chose, genteelest, and most fashionable assortment she ever had, she hopes to meet with encouragement in disposing of them, which shall be most thankfully acknowledged by

CATHERINE RATHELL.

*** She has a few pair of womens STAYS, with tabby fore parts and fine ticking backs, which she would sell cheap, with some other articles, to any storekeeper; and as she proposes going to England after *June*, in order to purchase a cargo for the *October* court, she will sell for ready money only.

William Willeford,

Gunsmith from Birmingham,

INFORMS the publick that he has opened shop opposite the playhouse, *Williamsburg*, where he carries on his business in all its branches. Those who please to employ him may depend upon receiving full satisfaction, by having their work done in the best manner, and with the greatest despatch.

Williamsburg, *April* 25, 1769.

THE subscriber has on hand a few of Mr. MERCER's ABRIDGMENT, which he will now sell at 15*s.* a piece.

ROBERT NICOLSON.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Port HAMPTON.

IT appearing to the Hon. Commissioners of his Majesty's customs at *Boston* that it is practised by the merchants in some of the ports in *America* to load their vessels with enumerated and non-enumerated goods before they have complied with the regulations prescribed by law, we therefore, in obedience to their orders, give this publick notice to all merchants and traders within this district that we will seize and prosecute any vessel that shall offend against such regulations, as well those as all others required to be observed in their loading and unloading of goods. And whereas divers frauds may be committed, to the great detriment of his Majesty's revenue, &c. by vessels loading goods under pretence that they are designed to be transported to other districts within this colony, before a report is made thereof, and permits taken out at the custom house to load and transport the same, which we have reason to believe has been frequently done, we therefore strictly caution all merchants and traders against the like practices for the future.

GIVEN under our hands the 20th of *April*, 1769.

CARY MICHELL, Collector.
GABRIEL CAY, Comptroller.

FREER ARMSTON,

Chandler and Soap Boiler, in Norfolk,

FOR the better convenience of supplying the town of *Williamsburg*, has opened a shop between Mr. *Carter*'s great brick house and Mrs. *Rathell*'s, where may be had TALLOW CANDLES as good as any on the continent, the present price by the box 11*d.* paying freight from *Norfolk*. Best HARD SOAP at 6*d.* by the box, or 7*d.* halfpeny small quantities.

I have WEST INDIA and DRY GOODS at the lowest prices for ready money.

As I want a large quantity of good WOOD ASHES, for goods or money, all persons that send by or give their attendance to Negroes are desired to signify the same by a note, otherwise they will not be received.

All commands will be carefully executed.

FREER ARMSTON.

For SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Chesterfield* county, containing 1500 acres or more, conveniently situated, being about four miles from *Petersburg*, on *Appomattox* river, and about four miles from *Osborne's* warehouse, on *James* river. The whole will be sold together, or in parcels. Credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond and approved security. An indisputable title will be made by the subscriber, living near the premises.

HENRY RANDOLPH.

The noted HORSE

Jolly Roger,

stands at the subscriber's in *Brunswick* county, near *Allen*'s mill, in order to cover mares at 15*s.* the leap, 40*s.* the season, and 3*l.* to ensure. Good pasturage *gratis*, but will not be liable for any mares that may get away, though all necessary care shall be taken to prevent it.

10 JAMES BALFOUR.

For SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Shining* creek, in the county of *Brunswick*, within 45 miles of *Petersburg*. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half. Bond with interest from the date, unless (discharged) with good security, will be required.

Tf W. STITH.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber's plantation in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whaley*, overseer, on last *Easter Monday*, TOM, a Negro man slave, by some called *Tom Easter*, of a middling size, well made for strength, about 38 years old, has bad teeth, and many small pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dress was died brown cotton. He managed several years as an overseer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, on a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a dissembling deceitful fellow, and generally smiles when he speaks. I suspect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Esq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, shall have the above reward; or if they will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I may get him again, 5*l.* and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20*l.* paid by

Tf HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1300 acres, on the branches of *Willis*'s river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and surveyed in small parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the subscribers, who have deeds for the same, and will dispose of them either according to the inclusive patents or in separate parcels, agreeable to the first surveys.

Tf HENRY FRY.
JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.

SUPPLEMENT TO PURDIE & DIXON'S VIRGINIA GAZETTE

MAY 11, 1769.

WILLIAMSBURG, MAY 11, 1769.

ON Monday last his EXCELLENCY the Right Hon. NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governour General of this colony and dominion, went in state from the Palace to the Capitol, and delivered the following speech to the General Assembly, convened there according to proclamation.

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, *Mr.* SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

THE King having been graciously pleased to appoint me to the high office of his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governour General of this his ancient and loyal colony and dominion of Virginia, I lost no time in repairing to my government, in order to enter, as soon as possible upon the execution of the important trust committed to my charge; and give me leave to assure you that it is with the greatest satisfaction I have now, in obedience to his Majesty's command, the honour to meet you in General Assembly.

You, Gentlemen, who know intimately the true interests of the colony, are the best judges of the measures necessary to be pursued for its advantage and prosperity; and the frequent experience his Majesty has had of your zeal and affection leaves no room in the Royal breast to doubt but you will give me all such advice and assistance as may enable me to promote and render perpetual the happiness of Virginia, a steady pursuit of which is the first and great command of my Royal master, who entertains the most paternal affection for all his subjects in every part of his dominions, however remote from the seat of his empire, and makes the general happiness of them all equally the object of his Royal care and attention.

For my own part, however conscious I may be of want of ability, I shall not doubt, through your counsel and support, to be enabled to do my duty as becomes a faithful servant to the best of sovereigns, and a most sincere friend to the welfare of this colony. It is to these principles I am to trust for success in my administration, and I hope by my actions to merit your confidence and affection.

It is with great satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you that her Majesty was last November happily delivered of a Princess, and that both are well.

Mr. SPEAKER, and Gentlemen of the HOUSE of BURGESSES,

I have nothing to ask but that you consider well, and follow exactly, without passion or prejudice, the real interests of those you have the honour to represent. They are most certainly consistent with the prosperity of Great Britain, and so they will for ever be found when pursued with temper and moderation.

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, Mr. SPEAKER, and Gentlemen of the HOUSE of BURGESSES,

It is a peculiar felicity to me, and a great addition to the many honours I have received from my Royal master, that I have it in command from his Majesty to declare and communicate, what will be so honourable to this colony, and must therefore be so agreeable to you, his gracious intention that, for the future, his chief Governours of Virginia shall reside within their government.

To his EXCELLENCY *the Right Honourable* NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governour General of the colony and dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice Admiral of the same:*

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the COUNCIL of this his most ancient colony and dominion of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, return your Excellency our hearty thanks for your kind and affectionate speech at the opening of this session; and as every event that adds to the domestick happiness of the best of sovereigns must give the sincerest joy to all his subjects, we beg leave to rejoice with your Lordship on the safe delivery of the Queen and the birth of another Princess.

Our minds are filled with the most lively sentiments of gratitude to his Majesty, for his great goodness in appointing a Governour in Chief to reside among us. The arrival of your Lordship in that capacity has diffused a general joy through the whole country; and we flatter ourselves, from your Lordship's experience, and great knowledge in the true principles of government, that when the annals of these times shall be handed down to posterity they will here begin a new era: Your Lordship's administration will be distinguished by the love of order, the steady and impartial distribution of justice, and the constitution will be fixed on the solid basis of publick liberty.

Permit us, my Lord, to indulge this pleasing hope, and to assure your Excellency, in the strongest manner, of our unshaken fidelity to his Majesty, and our firm attachment to his sacred person and government; on the support of which, we are fully convinced, the safety and prosperity of this colony will entirely depend.

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleased to return the following* ANSWER:

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL,

IT is impossible to be more pleased and obliged than I am, by every word in your most affectionate address. I rejoice in your ideas, and will report to my royal master that his Council of Virginia will yield to none of his subjects in loyalty and devotion to his sacred person and government.

LONDON *March* 18.

WE are informed that accounts have been received of a large body of 70,000 Turks and Crim Tartars being defeated by an army of Russians, consisting of 25,000 men, in which the former lost and had taken prisoners above half of their army, and the latter did not lose above a thousand men.

We hear the late accounts of the prevalence of the French faction in Sweden has such an influence on our merchants trading thither as is likely to prove of great disadvantage to the commerce of it, by lessening the very imports made hither of the commodities of that country.

The same accounts say that a certain Princess Royal has been caught in an intrigue with a player at B——; that on its being discovered the player's head was immediately struck off by order of a certain potentate, and the parties are to be divorced.

The talk of an excommunication is again revived, with much seeming confidence.

A few days ago the sumptuous horse furniture made by Mr. Cox, in Shoe lane, for an East India Nabob, was put on one of his Majesty's horses, behind the King's palace, when their Majesties were pleased with the beauty and elegance of the workmanship, it being finished with diamonds in the most exquisite manner, and valued at 10,000 l.

It is now said that a treaty of marriage is on foot between the Hon. Mr. Douglas and Lady Mary Hay, daughter of the Earl of Errol.

We hear that Sir James Lowther is set out for Cockermouth, to offer himself a candidate to represent that borough in Parliament, in the room of Sir George Macartney, appointed steward of the manor of the three Chiltern Hundreds.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is appointed Rear Admiral of the Blue squadron of his Majesty's fleet.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mountmorrice is to take the chair next Tuesday, at the meeting of the supporters of the Bill of Rights.

It is whispered about that something is in agitation for restraining the methodists and dissenters, and that no more conventicles or meetings will be allowed, but all to be consecrated chapels, and the liturgy be obliged to be read in all of them; and that their pastors are to be paid by a tax as similar to a church rate as possible.

March 23. It was this morning reported that the Gentlemen at the London tavern are to have a meeting immediately, in order to consider of an address, expressive of their loyalty, and in justification of their conduct against the aspersions formerly thrown on them.

Yesterday a Gentleman had his pocket picked of a gold watch, facing Almack's in Pallmall, and even detected the thief in the action; but the fellow hollowing out, *An Addresser, an Addresser*, the Gentleman was obliged to retire, for fear of being insulted by the mistaken mob.

Yesterday a hackney coachman was thrown from his box, by the horses taking fright at the hollowing of the mob in Pallmall, and fractured his scull in a very dangerous manner.

The magistrates of Westminster met this morning at their Guildhall, to consult on measures for preserving the publick peace of that city and liberty.

This being Maunday Thursday, his Majesty's alms was distributed in Whitehall to thirty one poor men and women, as follows, viz. to each three ells of holland, a piece of woollen cloth, a pair of shoes and stockings, twenty shillings in a purse, thirty one silver pence, a loaf of bread, and a platter of fish.

On Monday last arrived at Spithead the Swallow sloop of war; she sailed about three years ago on a voyage to the South Seas, in company with the Dolphin, from whom she was separated by a hard gale of wind the day after they passed the straits of Magellan. The Swallow had been long missing. We hear that she returned to Europe by way of the East Indies.

On Monday, at the meeting at Mile End, a member of an august assembly declared that as the cause of Mr. Wilkes was now a publick cause, he should, at the next election, change the motto of his cockade from "Wilkes and Liberty" to "Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights."

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, March 22.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it has been represented to us that divers dissolute and disorderly persons have most riotously and unlawfully assembled themselves together, to the disturbance of the publick peace, and have, in a most daring and audacious manner, assaulted several merchants and others coming to our palace at St. James's, and have committed many acts of violence and outrage before the gates of our palace, and that these acts of violence have been accompanied with

threats of a moſt dangerous kind; we, taking the ſame into our moſt ſerious conſideration, and being reſolved to ſuppreſs all ſuch tumultuous riots and diſorders, tending to the diſturbance of the publick peace, and to the endangering of all order and government, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our Royal proclamation, hereby ſtrictly charging and commanding the Lord Mayor, and the Juſtices of the Peace of our city of London, and the Juſtices of the Peace of our city and liberties of Weſtminſter, and borough of Southwark, and of the counties of Middleſex and Surry, that they do uſe their utmoſt endeavours to prevent and ſuppreſs all riots, tumults, and unlawful aſſemblies, and to put in due and ſtrict execution the laws and ſtatutes made for preventing, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual ſuppreſſing and puniſhing the ſame; and that all our loving ſubjects be aiding and aſſiſting therein.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 22d day of March, 1769, in the 9th year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

March 24. We are aſſured that ſeveral well dreſſed people were among the mob on Wedneſday laſt encouraging the populace to inſult the Gentlemen who went to St. James's with the addreſs. One man dreſſed in a brown coat, and a gold laced waiſtcoat, ſeveral times ſtruck at Mr. Boehm, before he alighted at Temple Bar, and called to him to throw the addreſs out of the carriage.

We are informed that a certain Noble Lord, who behaved with great reſolution during the riot at St. James's, has received the thanks of one of the firſt perſonages of the kingdom. His Lordſhip ſeized two of the rioters, whom he ſecured, though he was abandoned by his ſervants, and bravely fought his way through a number of people armed with bludgeons, &c.

We hear that one of the rioters taken by Lord Talbot proves to be a houſekeeper in Holborn.

Yeſterday morning two of the ringleaders of the rioters, that were on Wedneſday aſſembled in the city, were taken into cuſtody.

We hear that Mr. Sergeant Whitaker intends ſtanding for the county of Middleſex, and that ſolicitations have been already made, and intereſt uſed in favour of that Gentleman.

Strict ſearch is making after the man who drove the hearſe before the cavalcade to St. James's, in order to trace out the principal promoters of that humorous device; and which, if he be found, may prove a ſerious matter to the innocent inventors of it.

Bets are five to one that Col. Lutterel does not appear as a candidate for Middleſex on the 13th of next month, as the neceſſary ſtep of appointing him to the ſtewardſhip of a certain manor muſt be previouſly taken; but another correſpondent acquaints us that he is to have the place propoſed to him before the 13th, in order to vacate his ſeat, that he may have an opportunity of ſtanding a candidate to oppoſe Mr. Wilkes; and farther, that he is to be married to a daughter of Lord Bute. It is to be remarked that this Gentleman, and Lord Mountſtuart, are the joint members of Boſſine in Cornwall.

Yeſterday morning Edward M'Quirk and Laurence Balfe, who have received his Majeſty's pardon, were diſcharged out of Newgate, they having given bail to plead the ſame.

Yeſterday ſeveral wagers were laid at St. James's end of the town, by ſome who pretend to be in the ſecret of the preſent political buſineſs, that the Parliament will be prorogued before the 13th of next month, the day fixed for the election at Brentford.

The driver of the hearſe which preceded the coaches on Wedneſday was a Gentleman of known humour, which he exhibited very cleverly. After going from the palace he drove firſt to the Duke of Grafton's, and afterwards to Lord Bute's, where, after paying his compliments, the whole vaniſhed, and was heard of no more.

It is thought the diſputes in Sweden will terminate only in the ſovereignty being declared abſolute in his preſent Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors. The Gentleman who was hurried from England the other day at a moment's warning, as having a vote in the approaching diet, is in the ſervice of Ruſſia; and it is no ſecret that the views of Ruſſia and Pruſſia on Sweden are the eſtabliſhing of a deſpotick monarchy in that kingdom.

The laſt advices from Sweden affirm that the peaſants, and lower order of people, make no ſcruple to cry out publickly, "Better have one tyrant than one hundred.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, *March* 4.

"This moment a courier is arrived with the news that the confederacy of the palatinate of Lencizia has been deſtroyed by the Ruſſians, and that of the palatinate of Plock has alſo met with the ſame fate; ſo that there now only remains the confederacy of Great Poland, beſides that of Bar, which is but in a tottering ſituation, from the purſuit of the Ruſſians. The corps of Ruſſians which was in Volhinia has entered the palatinate of Braclau in the Ukraine, to oppoſe the Kan of the Tartars."

March 25. The bank of the Holy Ghoſt, at Naples, was robbed in the night between the 11th and 12th ult. of 150,000 ducats. It was at firſt given out that only 12,000 ducats had been ſtolen, but that it ſeems was only to prevent the perſons intereſted therein from going all at once to demand the capitals they had depoſited in the ſaid bank.

We hear the laſt letters from B—— bring the following particulars of the diſcovery of the amour ſo much talked of. A great perſonage at that place being over fond of an Italian muſician, made him a preſent of a very valuable family diamond ring, which in a few days after he offered for ſale to a jeweller in that city, who knew the ring, and aſked him how he came by it. The Italian anſwered, where I had it I can have more. Upon which the jeweller ſtopped the ring, and made it known to a great potentate; who ordered him, at his peril, not to divulge this affair to any body until he heard from him. In the mean while orders were given for them to be privately watched; and the Italian being found in bed with her, he was taken out of the bedchamber into the next room, and had his head ſevered from his body.

It is ſaid that a marriage will now ſhortly be publickly declared, that party being not forbid appearing ſo much from having given offence as from a neceſſary piece of ceremony.

It is ſaid that an act of divorce will be ſoon ſued for by a Lady, formerly the wife of a certain Earl; and that the ground for it is very extraordinary.

A Nobleman of a neighbouring kingdom, the other day, bid an extraordinary price for an alarum clock, and gave as a reaſon "that as he loved to riſe early he now had nothing to do but to pull a ſtring, and he could wake himſelf."

The publicans in this city have been great gainers by Mr. Wilkes, for whenever any proſperous event has happened to that Gentleman their cuſtomers have *got merry*—for JOY, and when it has happened otherwiſe they have *got drunk*—through VEXATION.

His late Majeſty was once ſo offended at the oppoſition ſome of his Miniſters made to his naming a particular Gentleman to an office that he threw up the ſaſh, leaned out of the window, and would not ſpeak to them. After a conſiderable time the Earl of C——d, who was waiting to write down his inſtructions, aſked him whoſe name he would pleaſe to put in the patent. The Devil's, if you will, ſaid the King. And would your Majeſty, replied his Lordſhip, have the addreſs run in the uſual form, of our dearly beloved couſin and counſellor? This piece of wit brought his Majeſty into temper again.

Colonel Lutterel, ſon to Lord Irnham, has offered himſelf as candidate at the enſuing election for the county of Middleſex, which comes on the 13th of April.

On Wedneſday night the fifteen perſons who had been taken up for behaving in a riotous manner at St. James's were examined before the Board of Green Cloth, when ten of them were diſcharged, and five committed to Tothill Fields Bridewell.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, *March* 19.

"A letter from good hands at Conſtantinople, received here, again aſſures us that the Divan would lend an ear to the amicable repreſentations which have been ſent to them by ſome foreign Miniſters for a reconciliation with Ruſſia, only they fear an inſurrection of the people, who clamorouſly demand that the operations of war may begin."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, *Feb.* 27.

"According to the laſt advices from Corſica, it appears that General Paoli is meditating a grand expedition againſt the French troops, which he propoſes to attempt before they ſhall have received the conſiderable reenforcements that they expect in the ſpring."

It is reported that two more candidates for the county of Middleſex, beſides Col. Lutterel, will appear upon the Huſtings at Brentford, on the 13th of next month.

It is ſaid that a court of Aldermen and Common Council will be held on Tueſday ſe'nnight, to conſult on the propriety of waiting on his Majeſty with an addreſs.

Yeſterday morning, about nine o'clock, a well dreſſed Gentleman was taken into cuſtody, by the ſentinel at Somerſet Houſe gate, for pulling down his Majeſty's proclamation againſt riots paſted againſt the wall. He was carried before Sir John Fieding, for examination.

Yeſterday died, at Hammerſmith, the Right Hon. James Oſwald, one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council

ST. JAMES'S, *March* 22. This day a moſt numerous body of the merchants, traders, and other principal inhabitants of the city of London, waited on his Majeſty; and being introduced to his Majeſty by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold, they preſented the following addreſs.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the merchants, traders, and other principal inhabitants of your city of London, truly ſenſible that it has been your Majeſty's conſtant care and principal object, ſince you aſcended the throne of your illuſtrious anceſtors, to ſecure to your people the full enjoyment of their religion, laws, and liberties inviolable, and to make them happy and flouriſhing under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious government, beg leave to profeſs our ſteady loyalty and duty to your Majeſty, and our firm reſolution to exert our utmoſt power in ſupporting the honour and dignity of your Majeſty's crown, in preſerving the ſafety, peace, and tranquillity, of your Majeſty's realms, in maintaining publick credit, and promoting commerce, for the benefit of your ſubjects throughout your dominions.

And we beg leave to expreſs our concern and abhorrence of every attempt to ſpread ſedition, to inflame the minds, and alienate the affections, of a free and loyal people from the beſt of Kings, and his government; which we apprehend has of late been encouraged, without the leaſt ſhadow of foundation, by ſome few ill deſigning perſons, to anſwer ſiniſter and ſelfiſh purpoſes.

And we moſt ſincerely pray Almighty God that your Majeſty's great and bright example of piety, goodneſs, and clemency, may operate ſo effectually upon the minds of your people as to ſuppreſs that ſpirit of licentiouſneſs, profaneneſs, and irreligion, which has been induſtriouſly propagated, to delude the unwary to their own deſtruction; and that the ſame good Providence will grant your Majeſty a long and happy reign over a dutiful and loyal people, and bleſs your endeavours with ſucceſs, in eſtabliſhing and permanent eſtabliſhment of our moſt excellent conſtitution, which is not only admired, but envied, by all foreign nations.

To which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer:

THE juſt ſenſe you entertain of my deſire to ſecure to my people the full enjoyment of their religion, laws, and liberties, and the ſtrong aſſurances you give me of your reſolution to ſupport the dignity of my crown, to preſerve peace among my ſubjects, to maintain publick credit, and to promote commerce, afford me the greateſt ſatisfaction; as well as your abhorrence of that inflammatory ſpirit of ſedition, which has been the buſineſs of artful and ſpecious miſrepreſentation to propagate.

The warm wiſhes you expreſs for the ſtability and permanence of this happy conſtitution, and the intereſt you take in my proſperity, will always deſerve my favour and protection.

They were all moſt graciouſly received, and had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

WESTMINSTER, *March* 23. This day the Right Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, Knight, was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

This Gazette contains an addreſs to his Majeſty from the merchants, clergy, traders, and other principal inhabitants of the town of Liverpool; alſo an addreſs from the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeſſes, of the borough of Leiceſter.

DUBLIN, *Feb.* 11. A very ſhrewd North Briton having been nearly overturned a few days ago by a ſedan chair, on one of the flagged paſſages of Dublin bridge, puſhed it off, with this addreſs to the chairmen:

Gin ye tak a horſe's trade d'en tak a horſe's road.

EDINBURGH, *Mar*

Extract of a letter from London, *

IT is impoſſible to convey to you an idea of the ſtriking ſolemnity and dignity with which the cauſe was conducted yeſterday. A profound ſilence and anxious attention with which every Lord, and indeed every creature in the [illegible] liſtened to the debate, was as extraordinary as it was ſatisfactory to all who had a juſt ſenſe of the importance of it. In truth, the honour, dignity, and reputation of the Houſe of Peers, was conſidered as deeply intereſted, both in the conduct and event of this great ſuit; and that not only in the opinion of people from your country, but by every unprejudiced perſon here, with whom a proper regard for the ſupreme court of judicature weighed more than partial conſiderations.

"The importance of the cauſe demanded a more early attendance of the Houſe than uſual, and they met at ſeven o'clock. A bill was preſented from the Commons, as in common courſe of buſineſs; after which the Duke of Newcaſtle roſe, and made a ſhort but ſtrong ſpeech in favour of Mr. Douglas, not as a lawyer, but breathing thoſe truly noble ſentiments which became his high rank, and delivered himſelf with great dignity. He declared that he had ſtudied, with the utmoſt aſſiduity, all the material circumſtances of the cauſe, and made himſelf thoroughly maſter of them; and introduced, with much propriety, the injury his own family had ſuſtained by a diviſion of the Houſe, in a ſuit with Lord Torrington. (You know the ſtory.) Lord Sandwich ſpoke next, and declared in favour of Duke Hamilton. Then aroſe the Lord Chancellor, and made one of the ableſt ſpeeches that perhaps was ever heard in that or any other Houſe. He took up the cauſe from its firſt commencement, and traced the great outlines of it with ſuch ſtrength of argument, ſuch weighty proof, ſuch corroborating circumſtances, and ſuch force of conviction, that before his ſpeech was ended I believe there was not a doubt remained on any one's mind of Mr. Douglas's being truly the ſon of Lady Jane. He has not only gained great honour to himſelf, but really added dig-

nity to the high office he bears. His ſpeech laſted three hours, and he was anſwered by the Duke of Bedford, who ſpoke in favour of Duke Hamilton, and in defence of Mr. Stuart's conduct; but I did not hear him diſtinctly enough to give you any account of his arguments. Lord Mansfield then got up, and repreſented the great importance of the cauſe, not only with reſpect to the parties concerned, but as it affected that Houſe, and the whole nation. After having thus opened the cauſe, he confined himſelf entirely to facts, and the proofs adduced in confirmation of them. He demonſtrated, with the utmoſt clearneſs and preciſion, that the moſt material proofs which the agents on the Hamilton ſide had produced diſproved themſelves, and could not poſſibly, in the nature of things, have happened to Sir John and Lady Jane; he cleared his ground conſtantly as he went on, and unravelled all the intricacies of the cauſe with the utmoſt perſpicuity; he illuſtrated all his arguments with parallel inſtances in other trials; he urged ſtrongly the conviction ariſing from thoſe letters of Lady Jane's, which, far from being meant for publick inſpection, were diſcovered by mere accident, and added that *he ſaw into Lady Jane's heart*. To ſay that he was great, pathetick, and eloquent, is ſaying nothing. There was ſuch muſick in his ſpeech, ſuch elegance in his diction, ſuch irreſiſtible force in his reaſoning, that it was impoſſible to hear him without raptures. The decree was reverſed without a *diſſentient* voice.

Mr. Douglas received the news of his ſucceſs with great compoſure.

The Dutcheſs of Queenſberry had carried him in the morning to Kew, by way of diverting his anxiety."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Roſſſhire, *to his friend in* Edinburgh, *March* 10.

"As the deciſion of the Houſe of Peers was expected here on Wedneſday laſt, the poſt was wiſhed for with the greateſt anxiety and impatience; and at Inverneſs as he came along people of all ranks were aſſembled in the greateſt demonſtrations of joy, ſo that by ſeven o'clock at night the whole country was in univerſal blaze: Bonefires were not only on every eminence, but at every Gentleman's door, and the virtuous hearts of the farmers followed the laudable example, dancing round their fires to the muſick of fiddles and pipes, and hundreds who have ſcarce a ſentence of Engliſh learned, either from tradition or inſtruction, to have a perfect veneration for The DOUGLAS, to whoſe health and proſperity, and the noble aſſerters of the natural rights of mankind, many a bumper was drunk. In a word, in all this large and populous county there were none that joined not in the general joy.

Let hoary age and liſping infants tell
That Britiſh Peers have quell'd the French Tetrarchs;
No threatning monſtrous ſhall there appear,
To blaſt the names which wreath and ſtems hold dear.
Let Europe's intereſt unmade be it read;
That Britain's arms and laws are France's dread,

We hear that at the inſtant the expreſs paſſed up the Canongate with the agreeable news of Mr. Douglas's ſucceſs in the Houſe of Peers, a ſhopkeeper there had a ſon delivered of a ſon, whom he has ſince named Douglas, in memory of that long wiſhed for period.

GLASGOW, *March* 23.

Extract of a letter from LONDON, *March* 18.

"In the Gazette are addreſſes to his Majeſty from the city of Briſtol, and from the county of Kent, expreſſive of their diſapprobation of all attempts to ſpread a ſpirit of diſcord and licentiouſneſs through the kingdom, and to inſtruct obedience to the laws, and to maintain that neceſſary lawful authority which is ſo neceſſary to its ſecurity.

We hear from Edinburgh that the Lord Provoſt and Town Council of that city laſt week a loyal and dutiful addreſs to his Majeſty, to be preſented by Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. repreſentative for that place in Parliament.

The freeholders of the county of Edinburgh, at a meeting held there, unanimouſly agreed to addreſs his Majeſty; and a loyal and dutiful addreſs was made out accordingly, and is to be tranſmitted this poſt to London.

We hear alſo that addreſſes from all the different ſhires in Scotland are preparing to be ſent to his Majeſty.

They write from the iſland of Mull that they have had there laſt ſeaſon ſuch an extraordinary crop of potatoes that the inhabitants cannot conſume them, and they are ſelling there at one ſhilling per boll; and that good oatmeal ſells at eight merks Scots per boll, or 8s. 10d. halfpeny ſterling.

Extract of a letter from Stirling, *March* 21.

"Laſt night this town was much alarmed by a fire, which broke out in a thatched houſe, between the Back Raw and the Meal Market, poſſeſſed by William Simſon, which burnt ſo furiouſly as to conſume that houſe, and ſome others adjoining, before it was got under. The poor man Simſon, having unluckily been confined to his bed for five or ſix weeks before the accident happened, was unable to make his eſcape, and periſhed in the flames, though every attempt was made to ſave his life; before it was poſſible to get near him one of his legs and arms were burnt off. Four families have been burnt out by this accident. It is ſaid the fire was occaſioned by a woman ſearching below her bed with a lighted candle."

March 30. On Thurſday laſt the Magiſtrates and Town Council of Stirling, being convened, unanimouſly voted a dutiful and loyal addreſs to his Majeſty, which was ſent off by that night's poſt to Col. James Maſterton, to be preſented.

The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of this city, have unanimouſly voted an addreſs to his Majeſty, as have alſo the Dean of Guild, merchants, traders, and principal inhabitants of this place, and have ſent them up to be preſented by the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell, our repreſentative in Parliament.

Tueſday, at a very numerous meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, heritors, and Clergy of the county of Lanerk, held at Hamilton, an addreſs to his Majeſty was unanimouſly voted; and laſt night it was ſent off to the Earl of Rochfort, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, to be by him preſented to his Majeſty.

Extract of a letter from London, *March* 23.

"The Houſe of Commons has given leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend an act, made the 32d year of the reign of his late Majeſty, for improving the navigation of the river Clyde to the city of Glaſgow, and for building a bridge acroſs the ſaid river, from the ſaid city, to the village of Gorbals; and that Lord Frederick Campbell, Sir Charles Whitworth, and Mr. Edmonſtone, do prepare and bring in the ſame.

"The duties payable upon the importation into this kingdom, from Ireland, or his Majeſty's dominions in America, of raw or undreſſed hides of ſteers, cows, or any other cattle (except of horſes, mares, or geldings) and of calf ſkins or goat ſkins, raw or undreſſed, are ordered to be diſcontinued for a limited time."

Extract of a letter from London, *March* 24.

"It is ſaid that many of Wilkes's friends were ſeen among the rioters, Mr. Mills in particular, who is a chairman of his committee; it looked like a field day among thoſe gentry for muſtering their troops. When Temple Bar was ſhut the crowd was ſo great, on both ſides the gate, that many people were obliged to ſhut up their ſhops. Sir Fletcher Norton, who happened to be there, ſaid the behaviour of the mob was capital."

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 11.

To his EXCELLENCY *the Right Honourable* NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governour General of the colony and dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice Admiral of the ſame:*

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

My LORD,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, humbly beg leave to return your Excellency our ſincere and unfeigned thanks for your very affectionate ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion; and we do, with the higheſt ſatisfaction and pleaſure, embrace this firſt opportunity which has been offered us, as well for ourſelves as in behalf of all our conſtituents, to congratulate your Excellency on your appointment to this government, and your ſafe and early arrival.

The aſſurances of the Royal favour communicated to us through your Excellency cannot but impreſs the heart of every Virginian with the moſt lively and indelible ſentiments of duty and affection: Permit us then, my Lord, to renew our aſſurances to your Excellency of our moſt cordial and inviolable attachment to his Majeſty's ſacred perſon and government, the real happineſs and proſperity of which have ever been the grand leading objects of our warmeſt wiſhes.

His Majeſty's gracious appointment of your Lordſhip to ſo important a ſtation, at the ſame time that it holds forth to the world the ſtrongeſt evidence of your Lordſhip's exceeding merit, is a recent proof to us of his paternal affection for this his ancient and loyal colony.

We receive with equal pleaſure and gratitude the intimation of his Majeſty's gracious purpoſe that his chief Governours of Virginia ſhall in future reſide within their government, as from hence we are perſuaded that much honour, and many ſignal advantages, will redound to the colony; and we do aſſure your Lordſhip, with that ſincerity which truth ought ever to inſpire, that we eſteem as a peculiar mark of the Royal attention to our happineſs your Lordſhip's appointment to preſide over us, ſince we cannot but regard the diſplay of ſo many virtues and abilities, during the ſhort time of your reſidence here, as a ſure preſage that wiſdom and benevolence will eminently diſtinguiſh your Lordſhip's adminiſtration.

And as we ſhall ever participate even of his Majeſty's domeſtick felicity, we do very cordially congratulate your Lordſhip, as the immediate repreſentative of the beſt of ſovereigns, on the late birth of a Princeſs, an additional and endearing pledge to the Britiſh nation and all its connections, and it is with great pleaſure we learn that her Majeſty and the Royal infant are in perfect health.

It is an indiſpenſable duty which we owe to our conſtituents, and which at preſent is ſtrongly enforced by your Lordſhip's recommendation and advice, that we ſhould diſpaſſionately, and with the greateſt candour, conſider the important buſineſs upon which we are now aſſembled; and we beg leave to aſſure your Excellency that if, in the courſe of our deliberations, any matters ſhould ariſe which may in any ſort affect Great Britain, they ſhall be diſcuſſed on this ruling principle that both our intereſts are inſeparably the ſame.

It only remains, my Lord, for us to offer up our moſt fervent prayers to that Supreme Being, the ſovereign diſpenſer of every good and perfect gift, beſeeching him to inſpire your Lordſhip with all wiſdom, and that his Majeſty will long continue you the happy ruler of a free and happy people.

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following* ANSWER:

Mr. SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

I CORDIALLY pray for that wiſdom which you have kindly implored the Almighty to grant me. My ſituation calls for it, and the people of Virginia have a right to expect it.

When my gracious maſter ordered me here he commanded me to do juſtice, and to maintain the rights of all his ſubjects: I joyfully accepted the glorious command, and in the execution of it will exert that honeſt zeal which all good men will approve.

His Majeſty ſhall be fully informed of your expreſſions of gratitude, loyalty, and attachment to his ſacred perſon and government, and ſhall be told of your kindneſs to me.

ON the 9th inſtant died in Glouceſter Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIS, well known to the poor and indigent by that charitable aſſiſtance which ſhe was ever ready to afford them; and is univerſally lamented, particularly by the poor in her neighbourhood. As long as her health permitted ſhe conſtantly viſited the ſick, found the phyſick, fed the hungry, and clothed the naked, in which ſhe literally fulfilled the ſcripture; and, much to her praiſe be it ſpoken, no inducement could ariſe therefrom but a deſire of doing good, in obedience to the command of her dear Redeemer. Add to this, ſhe was in the number of the beſt of wives, the tendereſt of parents, and the moſt kind of miſtreſſes.

His Excellency the Governour has been pleaſed to appoint Col. William Peachey to the Adjutancy of the middle diſtrict, and Capt. Thomas Bullett to that of the frontier.

Arrived in James river, the Donald, Lee, from Glaſgow, the John, Breakhill, from Liverpool, and the Neptune, Young, and the Nancy, Thompſon, from Whitehaven, from London; in York river, the Elizabeth, Eſten, jun. the Liberty, Ourram, and the Latham, Waterman, from London, the Sarah, Drew, from Briſtol, and the ——, Clark, from Liverpool.

Capt. Dickenſon ſpoke the brig Betſey, Zachariah Hutchings maſter, out three days from Norfolk, and Capt. Stead in a ſloop, from the ſame place, for the Weſt Indies, all well.

On Friday laſt the following criminals received ſentence at the General Court, viz.

Robert M'Machen, from Auguſta, for murder: Death.

William Jones, alias Richard Chapman, from Southampton, for felony: Death.

James Biggart, from Bedford, for felony: Death.

John Derby, alias Derby Finn, from Weſtmoreland, for felony: Death.

James Williams, from London, for felony: Burnt in the hand.

Elphalet Muſgrove, from York, for grand larceny: Burnt in the hand.

John Sheppard, from York, for grand larceny: Burnt in the hand.

John Hurſt, from Fairfax, for manſlaughter: Burnt in the hand.

William Mallard, from Spotſylvania, for grand larceny: Burnt in the hand.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 10, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber propoſes to practiſe the LAW in the county courts in and about *Williamſburg*, in the court of Admiralty, and to attend the Council board on the trial of caveats. Whatever buſineſs is intruſted to his care ſhall be conducted with the greateſt deſpatch, and to the beſt of his abilities. JAMES HUBARD.

To be SOLD,

ELEVEN hundred and 31 acres of Land, in *Dinwiddie* county, lying on the ſouth ſide of *Stony* creek, about three miles from the courthouſe, and 19 from *Peterſburg*. Five or ten years credit will be allowed, on paying intereſt.

2] EATON HAYNES.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, by virtue of a decree of the Worſhipful Court of* Cumberland, *at* Prince Edward *courthouſe, on* Monday *the* 21*ſt of* Auguſt *next, being court day,*

A PARCEL of LAND lying in the ſaid county, containing 113 acres, whereon is a pretty good dwelling-houſe, and ſundry other improvements; being the land whereon *James Stewart* lately lived, and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due to *William Walker* and *Robert Haſtie* and Co. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer until the 1ſt of *October* 1770, on giving bond and ſecurity to

7 JAMES SCOTT, Sheriff.

To be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber, living in* Halifax *county, at* Stewart's *ferry, on* Staunton *river,*

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1000 acres, lying on both ſides of the river, great part of it exceeding rich low grounds, with a profitable ferry, fiſhing place, griſt mill, and orchards. There are two plantations ſettled on the land, with good improvements, and in fine order for cropping. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

JAMES STEWART.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, a gray horſe, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces, had on a bell, and branded on the near buttock H, but not plain; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 5s. GARRAT FITZGERALD.

A List of the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of this Colony.*

ACCOMACK,	Mr. Southy Simſon,	Mr. Thomas Paramour.
ALBEMARLE,	Thomas Jefferſon,	Thomas Walker.
AMELIA,	Thomas Tabb,	Robert Munford.
AMHERST,	William Cabell, jun.	Cornelius Thomas.
AUGUSTA,	John Wilſon,	Gabriel Jones.
BEDFORD,	John Talbot,	Charles Lynch.
BRUNSWICK,	Nathaniel Edwards, jun.	Frederick Maclin.
BUCKINGHAM,	Joſeph Cabell,	Benjamin Howard.
CAROLINE,	Edmund Pendleton,	Francis Coleman.
CHARLES CITY,	Benjamin Harriſon,	William Acrill.
CHARLOTTE,	Paul Carrington,	Iſaac Read.
CHESTERFIELD,	Archibald Cary,	Edward Oſborne.
CULPEPER,	Henry Pendleton,	John Green.
CUMBERLAND,	John Mayo,	Alexander Trent.
DINWIDDIE,	Robert Bolling,	Bolling Starke.
ELIZABETH CITY,	Wilſon Miles Cary,	James Wallace.
ESSEX,	Francis Waring,	William Roan.
FAIRFAX,	George Waſhington,	John Weſt.
FAUQUIER,	Thomas Harriſon,	James Scott.
FREDERICK,	Robert Rutherford,	James Wood.
GLOUCESTER,	Thomas Whiting,	Lewis Burwell.
GOOCHLAND,	John Woodſon,	Joſias Payne.
HALIFAX,	Nathaniel Terry,	John Lewis.
HAMPSHIRE,	James Mercer,	Abraham Hite.
HANOVER,	William Macon, jun.	Patrick Henry, jun.
HENRICO,	Richard Randolph,	Richard Adams.
JAMES CITY,	Robert Carter Nicholas,	Lewis Burwell.
ISLE of WIGHT,	Richard Baker,	James Bridger.
KING and QUEEN,	William Lyne,	John Tayloe Corbin.
KING GEORGE,		
KING WILLIAM,	Carter Braxton,	Thomas Claiborne.
LANCASTER,	James Ball,	Charles Carter.
LOUDOUN,	Francis Peyton,	James Hamilton.
LOUISA,	Richard Anderſon,	Thomas Johnſon.
LUNENBURG,	Henry Blagrave,	John Randolph.
MECKLENBURG,	Robert Munford,	Matthew Marable.
MIDDLESEX,	Gawin Corbin,	Philip Ludwell Grymes.
NANSEMOND,	David Meade,	Willis Riddick.
NEW KENT,	Burwell Baſſett,	William Clayton.
NORFOLK,	John Wilſon,	Thomas Newton, jun.
NORTHAMPTON,	Severn Eyre,	John Harmanſon.
NORTHUMBERLAND,	Spencer Mottrom Ball,	George Ball.
ORANGE,	James Walker,	Thomas Barber.
PITTSYLVANIA,	John Doneliſon,	Hugh Innis.
PRINCE EDWARD,	Thomas Scott,	Peter Johnſton.
PRINCE GEORGE,	Richard Bland,	Peter Poythreſs.
PRINCESS ANNE,	John Ackiſs,	Edward H. Moſeley, jun.
PRINCE WILLIAM,	Fouſhee Tebbs,	Henry Lee.
RICHMOND,	John Woodbridge,	Thomas Glaſſcock.
SOUTHAMPTON,	Henry Taylor,	Edwin Gray.
SPOTSYLVANIA,	Benjamin Grymes,	Peter Marye.
STAFFORD,	Thomſon Maſon,	John Alexander.
SURRY,	Thomas Bailey,	Hartwell Cocke.
SUSSEX,	David Maſon,	John Edmunds.
WARWICK,	William Harwood,	William Digges.
WESTMORELAND,	Richard Henry Lee,	Richard Lee.
YORK,	Dudley Digges,	Thomas Nelſon, jun.
College of WILLIAM and MARY,	Mr. John Blair.	
JAMESTOWN,	Champion Travis, jun.	
NORFOLK Borough,	Joſeph Hutchings.	
WILLIAMSBURG,	Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Speaker.	

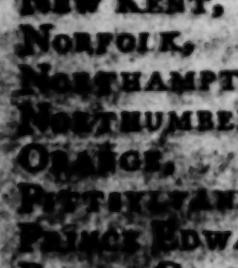
ALL perſons who have demands upon the eſtate of the late Col. *Peter Randolph* are deſired to ſend a ſtate of them to the executors, that they may be adjuſted and paid in courſe of adminiſtration; and ſuch as are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment, to avoid ſuits.

ARCHIBALD CARY,
RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JOHN WAYLES,
SETH WARD,
} Executors.

A liſt of the numbers which have been drawn PRIZES *in the* LOTTERY *of* MANN PAGE, *Eſquire.*

No. T.	No. L.	No. T.	No. L.
	144	212	146
	6	216	67
7	93	217	88
8	160	218	78
10	155	219	174
11	113	226	122
12	118	227	27
14	11	234	137
16	85	237	133
21	37	238	132
24	154	239	51
26	39	244	38
28	98	245	121
33	72	248	136
35	131	252	130
36	162	253	169
39	13	254	92
46	157	258	119
47	87	261	82
51	73	263	50
52	128	264	172
53	147	266	15
58	145	268	90
59	5	270	68
61	103	272	140
66	95	273	104
68	107	280	84
70	170	284	163
71	18	290	23
74	94	291	175
83	124	295	75
84	69	296	28
85	102	305	40
88	164	308	177
91	96	309	101
103	71	312	173
104	53	313	70
105	33	316	111
106	123	317	158
111	149	322	74
116	44	324	143
118	110	3[illegible]	127
124	150	[illegible]	4
131	7[illegible]	333	16
133	[illegible]	342	3
136	14	344	138
138	7	346	109
142	83	347	34
144	100	349	135
145	63	352	25
146	148	353	141
[illegible]	28	356	Page's inſpection.
[illegible]2	125		
153	99	360	81
154	176	364	153
159	159	365	115
161	65	366	129
169	117	367	120
173	134	370	89
175	105	372	156
179	86	375	66
183	139	379	112
185	64	380	114
187	142	386	116
192	17	389	97
196	165	390	12
199	Crutchfield's 200th ticket.	394	126
		395	108
204	80	398	9[illegible]
208	52	399	106
210	161		

To be SOLD *at* Henrico *county court, on the 1ſt* Monday *in* June *next,*



A SLOOP,

burthen about twenty five hundred buſhels, now lying at *Richmond* town, well fitted for the ſea. Alſo ſeveral likely NEGROES.

Terms of payment to be agreed on at the day of ſale.

For SALE,

THREE hundred and fifty acres of Land, in *Hanover* county, within a mile of *Newcaſtle*, near one half very fine ſecond grounds, whereon is a new dwelling-houſe 30 by 22 feet, with two fire places, a good cellar the ſize of the houſe, with two rooms and a fire place, a good kitchen with two fire places, and all other convenient houſes in good repair, fine apple and peach orchards, and is a very pleaſant ſituation. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

NATHAN PHILLIPS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 13, 1769.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſ[illegible] a *Virginia* born Negro fellow, belonging to *Henry B[illegible]nax of Dinwiddie* county, who is deſired to ſend for him, [illegible] pay charges.

WILLIAM LA[illegible]

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, a bay [illegible]re, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a long mane and ſwitch tail, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, a blemiſh in the left eye, and [illegible] on the near buttock .·. poſted, and appraiſed to 41.

JOSEPH RO[illegible]ARD.

Taken up, in *Halifax*, a dark bay [illegible]re, 4 feet 6 inches high, 7 years old, with a mealy noſe, [illegible] mane and ſwitch tail, trots and paces, and branded on [illegible] buttocks PL in a piece; alſo a bay yearling filly, unbrand[illegible]. Poſted, and appraiſed to 41.

RALPH [illegible]OWEN.

Taken up, in *Buckingham*, a dark b[illegible] horſe, 9 or 10 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces ſlow, is very dull, and branded on the near buttock IW in a piece; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

JESSE JOHNS.